The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 19.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Number of Bills Passed Finally by the Senate.

A Bill Introduced for the Secession of Twelve Wards from Pittsburgh.

The Finance Bill Considered in the House.

Amended and Passed to Second Reading.

Specie Resumption Resolution Laid on the Table.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the Chair.

Bills Introduced.

An act to relieve surviving volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war.

Providing for a bounty of two hundred dollars to every Pennsylvanian in the Mexican war.

An act providing for mortgage leases and recording the same.

A joint resolution providing that the Chief Clerks of the House and Senate be directed to purchase a copy of the general railroad laws for each member of the Legislature, the cost not to exceed three dollars and a half per copy.

An act providing that costs in contested elections when the courts decide the complaint, not without probable cause, shall be paid by the districts in which the contests arise, collectable as other debts against districts.

Bills Passed Third Reading.

The following bills passed third reading and were presented to the House for concurrence:

An act authorizing the payment of expenses for calling out the National Guard for suppressing the riot in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties.

An act providing for the transfer of the awards of arbitrators by filing a certified copy of the records of the case in another county.

An act providing that in cases where bail in stay of execution is likely to prove insolvent that the Court may call the bail into court and demand further security.

Ground Hog Resolutions.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolutions which were laid over for second reading on Wednesday:

WHEREAS, The ground hog has been making and superintending the weather ever since the discovery of America; and

WHEREAS, There was never accorded any appropriation of money for his arduous and responsible services; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered him, that he be requested to forecast the weather until Old Probabilities can afford to dispense with his services.

Resolved, That ground hog day be declared a legal holiday.

Secession.

Mr. WOOD also read a bill in place for the secession of all wards from the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-fifth inclusive from the city of Pittsburgh.

Bills on First Reading.

An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies of the State.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens and mortgages.

An act to provide for the refunding and redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and other municipality or incorporated districts.

An act conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs.

A supplementary act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, and fixing the time for the inauguration of mayors of cities.

An act authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of other bridges.

An act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads.

An act for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

An act relating to appeals in cases of summary conviction.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Aldermen or Justices of the Peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

An act relating to the transfer of loans of cities and counties.

An act relating to service of the time and place of meeting of arbitrators.

An act to empower Courts of Quarter Sessions to exclude farm lands from boroughs.

An act conferring equity of jurisdiction upon Courts of Common Pleas in all cases of mortgages of property and franchises by railroad, canal or navigation companies.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 11 A. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

The Finance Bill.

On motion of Mr. TALLEY, the rules were suspended and consideration of the Finance bill was taken up. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Sinking Fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sale of public works or any part thereof, income from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, and two-thirds of all tax in capital stock of all corporations. The General Revenue Fund shall consist of one-third of all taxes on capital stock of corporations, and other revenues of the Commonwealth; provided that for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876, two-thirds of the amount derived from this tax on the capital stock of corporations shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund, and the remaining one-third go to the Sinking Fund.

On motion of Mr. GUNSTER, the following additional proviso was added to the first section: "Provided that the act shall not be construed as to authorize the use or application of any moneys which under existing laws have been already paid into the Sinking Fund otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, unless in case of war, invasions or insurrection; also that the State Treasurer, on the first business day of each month, shall render to the Auditor General a detailed statement of the grand total amount in the State Treasury, and the number of banks, corporations, firms and individuals with whom deposited."

On motion of Mr. STOTZER, the following was added as a third section to the bill:

SECTION 3. Whenever it shall appear in the monthly statement of the State Treasurer, as required by the twelfth section of the act of May 9, 1874, relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that there is a balance remaining in the Sinking Fund which for the time being may not be required for the payment of any part of the public debt or interest thereon, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized and directed to invest such unexpended balance in bonds of the United States or of this Commonwealth at a rate not exceeding the then market value of such bonds, the interest and other proceeds thereof to be applied in like manner as other moneys in the Sinking Fund by law are required to be applied.

The bill as amended was then passed to a second reading.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately referred.

Specie Payments.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON, consideration of the following resolution was taken up:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed and the members requested to use all proper means to secure the repeal of so much of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," as provides for the redemption in coin on and after January 1st, 1879, of outstanding legal tender notes of the United States.

He moved to refer it to the Committee on Federal Relations. Not agreed to—yeas 77, nays 85.

Mr. HASSON offered a substitute to the above:

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, our Senators are hereby instructed and Congressmen requested to support such measures as will place the business of the country on a reliable basis, bring about the resumption of specie payment at the earliest practical time consistent with the best interests of the people, keeping in view at the same time the rights and welfare of the debtor as well as the creditor class of citizens.

Mr. WOLFE offered an amendment to strike out the above, which was disagreed to.

Mr. JACKSON supported his resolution in a [illegible] speech, replete with logic and eloquence. He thought merchants, manufacturers and the industrial classes of Pennsylvania would be relieved by the repeal of the resumption act.

Mr. WOLFE spoke in opposition, when, on motion of Mr. HUHN, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. MITCHELL called up his resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 30th of March, and that no bill be introduced after the 13th of March.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of yeas 57 and nays 120.

Secession.

A bill was read in place for the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards of Pittsburgh.

There were no reports from committees or bills read in place.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30.

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FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1876.

SENATE.

In the opening prayer this morning, Chaplain Sunderland, after invoking the blessings of Divine Providence upon the nation, said: "And thy servants here assemble this day to remember him who so lately presided in this chamber, who beseech Thee to let Thy heavenly assurance fall upon them as it did upon him."

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of Mr. Stanley Matthews and the Committee of the National Railroad Convention, recently held in St. Louis, setting forth the advantages of certain thoroughfares and asking aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for a commission on theffi subject of alcoholic liquor trac. Placed on the Calendar.

The Army Medical Corps.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army. Referred.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

In Memoriam.

After the expiration of the morning hour Mr. BOUTWELL announced the death of Vice President Wilson, and delivered a graceful eulogy, which he closed by offering the usual resolutions of respect.

HOUSE.

Retirement of Judge McCandless.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the retirement on full pay of Hon. Wilson McCandless, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in consequence of physical disabilities, notwithstanding he has not attained the age of seventy years.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed the bill as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. KNOTT remarked that a few years ago Congress deemed it wise to make a provision that United States Judges, on reaching the age of seventy years, might retire on their pay after having served ten years. If that law was just and wise, it was impossible for him to conceive the injustice or unwisdom of passing this bill for the relief of a faithful servant, who had served as Judge for twenty years, who lacked but two or three years of the necessary age, and whose physical disabilities would prevent his longer occupation of the bench with justice to the civil pension list. His (Democratic) side of the House was not responsible. It was on the statute book now, and the present bill was simply to extend its benefit to one who was certainly entitled to it if any one was.

Mr. HOLMAN said no act had ever passed Congress which was so much against the spirit and genius of American institutions as the act to pension Judges. In the early days of the republic such legislation would have been deemed simply impossible. The original law was extremely liberal, and he objected to extending the provisions of the unwise measure beyond its original scope.

The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. FRYE, HOPKINS and CONGER. The last named called attention to the fact that under the existing law the Judge was not compelled either to resign or retire, and there was no one to perform the duties of the office.

The bill passed—yeas 142, nays 100.

In Memoriam.

The House then took action on the usual resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent to extend the privilege of the floor to a delegation of Indiana editors during the eulogies to be pronounced. Adopted.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Common Unit for Money and Accounts.

LONDON, January 21.—The *Times*, which yesterday in its financial article rejected Senator Sherman's proposition looking to a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain, to-day editorially approves the measure. It says America, in returning to specie payment, will almost enter upon a new phase of monetary development. Then, therefore, the change in the American standard of value will involve no serious shock to social and commercial arrangements such as would ensue upon the alteration in the value of a British sovereign. The proposition opens no less a prospect than the establishment of a common monetary system for all English speaking people, who, by the end of the century, will probably rule or influence the people of the greater part of the earth's surface, and monopolize even a larger share of its commerce.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WHEELING, January 21, 1876.

River nineteen feet nine inches and rising.

OIL CITY, January 21, 1876.

River five feet seven inches and falling slowly.

RICE'S LANDING, January 21, 1876.

River ten feet ten inches and stationary.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 21, 1876.

River seven feet three inches and falling.

BROWNSVILLE, January 21, 1876.

River twelve feet four inches and stationary. Cloudy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—The Gladiator.

Last night being Mr. McCullough's benefit, he naturally selected the strongest character in his *repertoire* for the evening. As *Spartacus*, he had an opportunity for the display of talents that have been rather held in abeyance in his other representations during the week. His success, therefore, last night was unqualified. The excellence of his support was also noteworthy, Mr. Gotthold as *Phesarius* all but dividing the honors with the star.

At the matinee to-day the Lady of Lyons will be given, with Mr. McCullough as *Claude Melnotte*. This evening the closing performance of the engagement, "Macbeth," will be presented.

Maggie Mitchell.

On Monday evening Maggie Mitchell commences an engagement for a week at the Opera House, supported by Mr. Harris and her own company. During her stay she will appear in most of the characters which she has made so popular.

Library Hall—Father Gerdemann.

The American Pere Hyacinthe—Ex-Father Gerdemann—lectures at Library Hall on Monday evening, his subject being "The Romish Church of To-day." Having had ample opportunity to know whereof he will speak, he will doubtless attract a large audience.

Trimble's Varieties.

The evidence of the excellence of the entertainments at this place of amusement is to be found in the undiminished patronage which it receives. Mr Aims understands that to be successful he must be energetic, and that he is such, the ever-changing features of the attractions presented is proof.

School of Design.

The free exhibition of the School of Design commences Monday. Besides giving a better idea than can be obtained in any other way of the objects and results of the School, the exhibition in itself will be attractive and well worth a visit.

Time Test Applied to Pianos.

Time is the only infallible ganger of men and their works. It is a significant fact that of all the first-class Pianos who have had agencies in this city, there is only *one* which has held undisputed sway over all for more than twenty years; and which has remained in the same dealer's hands from the beginning. We refer to the Steinway instruments, represented here by H. Kleber & Brother. All the rest, without an exception, have been abandoned and thrown aside from time to time by the respective dealers to make room for others, in the hope of finally getting hold of a Pianoforte which would fully fill the bill, and gain the confidence of the public at large.

The Steinway manufacture is the only one which for twenty years has been tried and found *not* wanting, and all attempts at rivaling them have so far proved utterly unavailing.

Homeopathic Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question.

Letter from Secretary Fish to Mr. Cushing.

The Situation on the Island Reviewed.

The Necessity for Intervention.

Treaty Violations by the Spanish Authorities.

The Virginius Massacre at Santiago de Cuba.

"Butcher" Burriel Still Unpunished.

Trade and Commerce Injured by the Insurrection.

An Offer of Mediation by the United States Refused.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1876.

The Cuban Question.

The President to-day enclosed a letter of Mr. Fish and copies of correspondence to the House of Representatives in response to a resolution of that body calling for copies of correspondence in relation to the Cuban question. The documents are voluminous, and comprise much that has heretofore been published. It apppears that on the 5th of November last the Secretary of State addressed two lengthy letters to Minister Cushing at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neglect of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in relation to the trial of Burriel according to the terms of said protocol. It appears no steps had been taken to that end by the Spanish Government, but that it was even then discussing certain abstract questions when it should be making an investigation without waiting for any communication from the United States. The Secretary says: "It has been and is our desire to adjust this and every other question, and in this desire we have been pressed almost to the limit of endurance. In the same spirit you have again been instructed to represent to Spain the injury that her course in reference to Gen. Burriel involves to both countries, and its effects upon our relations, and, therefore, it is earnestly hoped their representation may be received and responded to in the same spirit. Whether this question shall precede or follow the treaty question or the confiscation case is left to your discretion." On the 16th of November a telegram was sent by Mr. Cushing to Mr. Fish stating that the Spanish note had come in. It repeats the assurance of the trial of Burriel. On the same date (November 5, 1875) the Secretary of State also addressed another communication to Mr. Cushing, which is as follows:

Secretary Fish's Letter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1875.—Caleb Cushing, Esq., &c., &c.—Sir: Pursuant to an intimation conveyed in my No. 242, I deem it necessary to recur to the general question of our relations with Spain, and to consider the progress which has been made in disposing of outstanding questions which for some time past have seriously threatened the relations of the two countries at the time of your departure for Madrid. Apart from the general question of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba and the failure to suppress the revolution, several prominent questions remained unadjusted, the settlement of which were deemed necessary before any satisfactory relations with Spain could be established or maintained. Upon all these you were instructed. The most prominent among them were the questions arising from the embargo and confiscation of estates of American citizens in Cuba, those relating to the trial of American citizens in that island, violations of treaty obligations, and claims arising out of the capture of the Virginius, including the trial and punishment of General Burriel. After the expiration of more than eighteen months it seems advisable to examine what progress has been made, and to consider

Our Present Relations with Spain.

In reference to the arbitrary seizure and withholding of estates and property of citizens of the United States in Cuba under the proceedings of confiscation or embargo so-called, a separate instruction was addressed to you under date of February 6, prior to your departure for your post. I referred therein to the general facts surrounding these cases, to the arbitrary action of the authorities, by which the property of American citizens had been seized in violation of treaty provisions, in the absence of judicial proceedings without a hearing, and under such circumstances as to call for a vigorous protest and demands on behalf of the Government. The general facts surrounding these cases are well known. It is not pretended, so far as I am aware, that any legal qualification for these wrongs has been attempted on the part of the authorities of Spain, or that these proceedings in Cuba are defended or upheld. On the contrary, pursuant to a decree issued by the Government on the 12th of July, 1873, the illegality and indefensible character of these acts were admitted, and the embargoes were ordered to be removed and the property to be restored. This decree was at first received in Cuba with

Calm Indifference.

not even published or adverted to, and the proceedings of the authorities were in no notable respect changed thereby. At the time of the visit of Senor Solor Y. Pla, Minister of Ultramar, the decree was in some instances recognized and some significant steps taken in individual cases to comply therewith. In general, however, it was claimed either that incumbrances existed making compliance therewith impossible, or the delivery was offered burdened by leases or incumbrances and coupled with unfair conditions or demands, or the delivery was avoided on the ground that the particular property was confiscated, not embargoed. In fact the decree was treated in general with supreme indifference. You were informed that the President, while not disposed to question the willingness of the authorities in Spain to do justice to this Government and her citizens, expected that means would be found to compel the agents in Cuba to obey the orders of the supreme Government. Such was the condition of the question at the date of your departure. Numbers of American citizens had at this time been deprived of their property and were anxiously awaiting the performance of promises and assurances which had been given by the Spanish Government. In spite of all the efforts which you have made, intelligent and energetic as they have been, no effectual result has been accomplished. Immediately after you had entered upon your duties in your No. 24, under date of June 2d, you reported a conversation with Mr. Ulloa having reference to this question. In your No. 39, June 22, you advise the department of a note addressed to the Minister of State calling attention to the particular cases of Mr. Criado and Mrs. Farres De Mora, and to the general question. Although the orders of disembargo had been passed as early as January 18, 1873, the then Minister of State at Madrid had expressed surprise and regret at the continued delay in these particular cases. Mr. Ulloa informed you under date of July 7, 1874, that the Ministry was

In Want of Information

as to these cases, and that information had been requested through the Minister of Colonies. He added, however, that the Spanish Government proposed to adopt with all possible dispatch a general system with respect to pending embargoes, and that that important question would be set at rest in conformity with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1795, and with that respect which the Spanish Government had for its obligations. These assurances were repeated to you by Mr. Ulloa, as reported in your No. 95 under the date of September 7th, 1874, and in your No. 153, dated November 23. It appears that similar statements were again made. Nevertheless, with all these cases long since brought to the attention of the Spanish Government, with the case of Mrs. Farres de Mora before the Minister of State, in connection with that of Mr. Criado, Mr. Ulloa took occasion to reply in the case of Mr. Criado alone, as reported in your No. 95, to the effect that he was not a *bona fide* citizen of the United State, and thus to avoid a decision of the issue before him, so far as this case was concerned, said Mr. Craido was but one individual, jointly interested with others with the decision of the principle, and because some flaw was supposed to have been found as to his right to claim the benefit of the general principle, when a decided opportunity was taken to decline to make any decision on the principle itself. It is ascertained, however, that not only the claim that Mr. Criado is not a citizen is not well founded, but a trial of his claim before a mixed commission is progressing, and this question has not there been raised. But the advocate on the part of Spain is understood to have declared himself satisfied as to Mr. Criado's citizenship.

The Spanish Government thus avoiding the issue, you again argued the question in the cases of Mrs. Farres De Mora and Mrs. Delgado, as reported in your No. 322. Subsequent to this date, in several dispatches, viz.: In your Nos. 387, 442, 452 and 511, the last being dated September 8th ultimo, and in several telegrams, you have reported the progress of

A Scheme of Settlement

which it was thought was about to be accomplished, when a change in the Cabinet suddenly displaced Mr. Castro. Whether, had Mr. Castro remained in office, a general order or decree would have been issued of the character referred to in your No. 511, it is, of course, impossible to say, and whether, if issued, it would have received a more respectful obedience than prior orders on this question must also remain unanswered. However, you state that the question has been reopened, and, as you inform me, with some prospect of adjustment. But no adjustment has yet been reached, and the general question has been pending for more than six years.

Another Treaty Violation.

The kindred treaty question in reference to the trial of citizens of the United States in Cuba by court martial, and the arrest and punishment of our citizens without trial in that island in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, is substantially in the same position. This Government, prior to your appointment, has unfortunately been compelled to interfere in behalf of its citizens on several occasions, where the authorities in Cuba had entirely disregarded, not only the provisions of our treaty, but the rules of civilized warfare. After your arrival at your post you addressed the Government in reference thereto on various occasions, both in connection with confiscation and embargo cases and separately. The authorities of Spain have been loud in their denunciation of acts of cruelty when practiced by Carlists, and while in some quarters martial law has been looked upon as a natural refuge of the mother country or her colonial authorities, when deemed necessary and convenient, still the same difficulty has occurred in inducing any Minister of State to fairly meet the question, and either commit himself to the justification of such practices or to frankly admit they were in violation of treaty obligations and public law, and to provide a remedy. It is true that in isolated cases, when the Spanish Government has been shown that insistance on trial by courts martial implied a state of war in Cuba, which might lead to logical consequences, the authorities have admitted

The Justice of Our Position,

as in orders sent to the Captain General in 1863 proposing the trial of the sailors of the bark Union by the ordinary tribunals, pursuant to the treaty of 1795, as referred to in my No. 246; but in general, when these questions have been presented, different Ministers of State have contended themselves with an expression of their intention to fairly respond and the intention of Spain to perform all her treaty obligations. Notably among them you state, in your 195, that after having addressed Mr. Ulloa upon this question in the Dockras case, he promised to meet the issue. That promise remains unperformed, and although the late negotiations by which it was hoped some solution of these questions might be reached would apply also to this question, the matter remains undisposed of, and the authorities of Cuba are enabled, upon convenient occasions, in obedience to a supposed necessity, to again resort to such military tribunals or to punish without trial. This

Simple Narration of Facts

as to these two questions, promises made and repeated, the assurances given from time to time that something should be done, the admission of the justice of the demands of the United States at least to the extent of expressing regret for these wrongs, and promising redress, followed, as they have been, by absolutely no performance and no practical steps toward their performance, need no extended comment. In cases of embargo and confiscation not only have wrongs been long since done, but are continuing, and repeated wrongs are daily inflicted. The authorities of Spain in Cuba during all this time have been using the revenues of confiscated or embargoed estates, appropriating much of the property itself, and in some cases executing long leases or actually making sales, either on an allegation that taxes were due or without any excuse whatever. Cases of arrest and punishment, citizens of the United States in like manner have undergone punishment, because the authorities of Spain do not meet the issue and decide the question.

The Virginius Butchery.

Turning to the question which arose from the capture of the Virginius, and the executions which followed, no extended reference is required. The particulars of the delivery of the vessel to this Government and the payment to both Great Britain and the United States of considerable sums as compensation for the acts of the authorities in ordering the execution of fifty-three passengers and crew under circumstances of peculiar brutality have passed into history. So far as the payment of money can atone for the execution of these unprotected prisoners that has been accomplished. The higher and more imperative duty which the Government of Spain assumed by the protocol of November 29, 1873, namely, to bring to justice General Burriel and other principal offenders in this tragedy, has been evaded and neglected. Having made this neglect the subject of a separate instruction under this date, I abstain from further reference thereto. While I have no desire to detract from the settlement which was obtained or to depreciate the action of Mr. Castro, the Minister of State, in the payment of indemnity, particularly as he seemed from the first presentation of the question to be impressed with the justice of the complaint, and to regard with natural aversion the acts which gave rise to it, it is but just, in considering the general course of the authorities in Spain towards the United States, to refer the long delay in reaching an adjustment, principally to the fact that the basis of settlement was at last reached only after every delay had apparently been exhausted. As you are aware, Mr. Ulloa, then Minister of State, under date of August 18, 1874, and probably impelled by some

Pressing Necessity,

addressed the British Charge D'Affaires at Madrid, substantially agreeing to settle the claim of Great Britain for the execution of British subjects on board that vessel. The equally strong, if not stronger claim of the United States, continued to be discussed in Madrid after the promise of settlement with Great Britain had been made, and information of this adjustment reached this Government a considerable time after its conclusion, and not through the authorities of Spain. Our settlement was only accomplished in the month of March following. In doing exact justice, it is but proper, however, to give Mr. Castro due credit for the payment of the amount finally and before the time stipulated for the payment had expired. In adverting to these delays and failure to meet our demands on the part of the authorities, I must express satisfaction with your patience and energy under these adverse circumstances, and particularly in beginning anew with each rapidly succeeding Minister of State, and representing again and again these different questions. Progress in these matters has not been delayed from the want of information from you, nor from the lack of faithful and forcible presentation.

Having touched on these particular questions which have lately been prominent as disturbing causes with Spain, it is necessary to also refer to

The General Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

as affecting our relations with the mother country. In my No. 2, February 6, 1874, the first instruction addressed to you on general matters pertaining to your mission, I referred at length to the views entertained by the President and in the position of this Government. It was then more than five years since an organized insurrection had broken out, which the Government of Spain had been entirely unable to suppress. At that time the firm conviction of the President was announced that whatever might be the vicissitudes of the struggle and whatever efforts might be put forth by Spanish power in Cuba, no doubt could be entertained that the final issue of the conflict would be to break the bonds which attached Cuba as a colony to Spain. While remembering and observing the duties which this Government, as one of a family of nations, owes to another member by public law, treaties, of particular statutes of the United States, it would be idle to attempt to conceal the interest and sympathy with which Americans in the United States regard any attempt of a numerous people on this continent to be relieved of ties which hold them in the position of colonial subjection to a distant power, and to assume the independence and right of self-control which the natural rights and spirit of the age accord to them. When, moreover, this struggle, in progress on our very borders, from its commencement, has involved property and interests of citizens of the United States, has disturbed our tranquility and commerce, has called upon us not unfrequently to witness

Barbarous Violations of the Rules of Civilized Warfare,

and compelled us, for the sake of humanity, to raise our voice by way of protest, and when, more than all, we see in the contest the final struggle in this hemisphere between slavery and freedom, it would be strange, indeed, if the Government and people of the United States failed at any time to take a peculiar interest in the termination of such contest. In this early instruction was expressed a sincere and unselfish hope of the President that the Government of Spain would seek some honorable and satisfactory adjustment, based upon emancipation and self-government, which would restore peace and afford the prospect of a return of prosperity to Cuba. Almost two years have passed since those instructions were issued and those strong hopes expressed, and it would appear that the situation has in no respect improved.

The Horrors of War

have in no perceptible manner abated. The inconveniences and injuries which we then suffered have remained, and others have been added. The ravages of war have touched new parts of the island, and well nigh ruined its financial and agricultural system and its relations to the commerce of the world. No effective steps have been taken to establish reforms or remedy abuses, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone has been a complete failure. In the meantime the material interets of trade and commerce are impaired to a degree which calls for remonstrance, if not for another line of conduct on the part of all commercial nations. Whether it be from the severity and inhumanity with which the effort has been made to suppress the insurrection, and from a supposed justification of retaliation for violation of the rules of civilized warfare by other violations and by acts of barbarism, of incendiarism and outrage, the world is witnessing on the part of the insurgents, whom Spain still claims as subjects, and for whose acts, if subjects, Spain must be held accountable in the judgment of the world, a warfare, not of legitimate strife, of relative force and strength, but of pillage and incendiarism, the burning of estates and of sugar mills, the destruction of the means of production and of the wealth of the island. The United States purchases more largely than any other people of the productions of the Island of Cuba, and, therefore, more than any other for this reason, and still more by reason of its immediate neighborhood, is interested in the arrest of the system of wanton destruction which disgraces the age and affects every commercial people on the face of the globe. Under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that Spain has rejected all suggestions, all offers of reform, or offers of mediation made by this Government, and has refused all measures looking to a reconciliation except upon terms which make reconciliation an impossibility, the difficulty of the situation becomes increased. When, however, in addititition to these general causes of the difficulty, we find the Spanish Government neglectful also of the obligations of treaties and solemn compacts, and unwilling to afford any redress for long-continued and well-founded wrongs suffered by our citizens, it becomes

A Serious Question

how long this condition of things can or should be allowed to exist, and compels us to inquire whether the point has not been reached where longer endurance of it ceases to be possible. During all this time, and under all these aggravated circumstances this Government has not failed to perform her obligations to Spain as scrupulously as toward other nations. In fact it might be said that we have not only been long sufferings, because of the embarrassing surroundings of the Spanish Government, but particularly careful to give no occasion for complaint for the same reason. I regret to say the authorities of Spain have not at all times appreciated our intentions or our purposes in these respects; and while insisting that a state of war does not exist in Cuba, and that no rights as belligerents should be accorded to the insurrectionists, have at the same time demanded for themselves all the rights and privileges which flow from actual and acknowledged war. It will be apparent that

Such a State of Things Cannot Continue.

It is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of our relations with Spain, even on their present footing, that our just demands for the return to citizens of the United States of their estates in Cuba, unincumbered, and for securing to them a trial for offences according to treaty provisions, all other rights guaranteed by treaty and by public law, should be complied with. Whether the Spanish Government, appreciating

The Forbearance of this Country,

will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the pending question, not by the issue of empty orders or decrees, but by comprehensive and firm measures, which shall everywhere be respected, I anxiously await further intelligence. Moreover, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President, the time has arrived when the interests of his country, the preservation of its commerce, the instincts of humanity, alike demand that a speedy and satisfactory ending be made of the strife that is devastating Cuba. A disastrous conflict of more than four years' duration has demonstrated the inability of Spain to maintain peace in an island lying at our door. Desolation and destruction of life and property have been the only results of this conflict. The United States sympathizes for that. This inability results in a large degree from the unhappy condition of Spain at home, and to some extent from the distractions which are dividing her people. But the fact remains. Added to this are the large expanse of ocean separating the penisula from the island and

Wanting Harmony

and of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the territory of the home Government and those of the colony, the distinction of class, (the latter between of the ancient system of Spain to the present accompanied by an expression of the views rulers and subjects), the want of adaptation time and to ideas which events of the past age have impressed upon the people of every reading and thinking country. Great Britain wisely has relaxed the old system of colonial dependence, and is reaping benefits in contentedness and the peaceful prosecution of the arts of peace and in the channels of commerce and of industry in the colonies, which, under restraint, might have questioned and resisted the power of control from a distant Government, and might have exhibited, as does Cuba, a chronic condition of insurrection, turbulence and rebellion.

Slavery in Cuba.

In addition to all this, it cannot be questioned the continued maintenance, in the face of decrees and enactments to the contrary, of a compulsory system of slave labor is a cause of disquiet and of excitement to a large class in the island, as also in the United States, which the Government of Spain has led us by very distinct assurances to expect should be removed, and which the enlightened Christianity of the age condemns. The contest and disorder in Cuba affect the United States directly and injuriously by the presence in this country of partisans of the revolt who have fled hither in consequence of the proximity of the territory, as to a political asylum, and who, by their plottings, are disturbers of the public peace. The United States has exerted itself to the utmost for seven years to repress unlawful acts on the part of these self-exiled subjects of Spain, relying on the promise of Spain to pacify the island. Seven years of strain on the powers of the Government to fulfill all that the most exacting demands of one Government can make under any doctrine or claim of international obligation upon another have not witnessed the much hoped for pacification. The United States feels itself entitled to be relieved of this strain.

Misgovernment in the Island.

The severe measures, injurious to the United States, and often in conflict with public law, which the colonial officers have taken to subdue the insurrection, the indifference and oft times the offensive assaults upon the just susceptibilities of the people of the United States and their Government, which have characterized that portion of the peninsular population of Havana, which has sustained and upheld, if it has not controled, the successive Governor Generals, and which have led to the disregard of orders and decrees, which the more enlarged wisdom and more friendly councils of the home Government had enacted; the cruelty and inhumanity which have characterized the contest both on the part of the colonial Government and of revolt for seven years, and the destruction of valuable properties and industries by arson and pillage, which Spain appears unable, however desirous, to prevent and stop in an island three thousand miles distant from her shores, but lying within sight of our coast, with which trade and constant intercourse are unavailable, are causes of annoyance and of injury to the United States which it could not be expected to tolerate without an assured prospect of their termination. The United States has more than once been solicited by the insurgents to extend to them its aid, but has for years hitherto resisted such solicitations, and has endeavored by the tender of its good offices, in the way of mediation, advice and remonstrance, to bring to an end

A Great Evil

which has pressed sorely upon the interests both of the Government and of the people of the United States; also upon the commercial interests of the nation. A sincere friendship for Spain and for her people, whether peninsular or insular, and an equally sincere reluctance to adopt any measures which might injure or humble the ancient ally of the United States, has characterized the conduct of this Government in every step during these sad and distressing years, and the President is still animated by the same feelings, and desires, above all things, to aid her and her people to enter and move upon the path of safety and repose.

An Offer of Mediation.

It will be remembered that the President, in the year 1869, tendered the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in Cuba. This offer was made directly, in good faith and in friendship to both parties to the contest. General Primas, the representative of the Spanish Government, while recognizing the good faith and friendship with which this offer was made, replied: "We can better proceed in the present situation of things without even this friendly intervention. A time will come when the good offices of the United States will be not only useful, but indispensable in the final arrangements between Spain and Cuba. We will ascertain the form in which they can be employed, and confidently count upon your assistance." The United States replied that its good offices for that object would be at any time at the service of the parties to the conflict. This Government has ever since been ready thus to aid in restoring peace and quiet.

Intervention Necessary.

The Government of the United States has heretofore given expression to no policy in reference to the insurrection in Cuba, because it has honestly and sincerely hoped that no declaration of a policy on its part would be requested. The President feels that longer reticence would be inconsistent with the interests of both Governments. Our relations with Spain are in that critical position that another seizure similar to that of the Virginius, other executions of citizens of the United States, other wrongs of a less objectionable character even than many which have been already suffered by our citizens, with a simple remonstrance, or possibly even some new act of exceptionable severity in Cuba, may suddenly produce a feeling and excitement which might force events which this Government anxiously desires to avoid. The President hopes that Spain may spontaneously adopt measures looking to reconciliation and to a speedy restoration of peace and organization of a stable and satisfactory system of government in the Island of Cuba. In the absence of any prospect of a termination of the war, or of any change in the matter in which it has been conducted on either side, he feels that the time is at hand when it may be

The Duty of Other Governments to Intervene,

solely with the view of bringing to an end the disastrous and destructive conflict and of restoring peace in the Island of Cuba. No Government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of this island than is that of the United States, and none has suffered as has the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the past six or seven years. He will therefore, feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light, and accompanied by an expression of the views above presenied, for the Congress. This conclusion is reached with reluctance and right. It is reached after every other expedient has been attempted and proved a failure, and in the firm conviction that the period has at last arrived when no other course remains for this Government. It is believed to be a just and friendly act to frankly communicate this conclution to the Spanish Government. You will, therefore take an early occasion thus to inform that Government. In making the communication it is the earnest desire of the President to impress upon the authorities of Spain the continued friendly disposition of this Government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish objects in view, and no desire to become a party in the conflict, but is moved solely by the imperative necessities of a proper regard to its own protection and its own interests and the interests of humanity, and, as we firmly believe, in the ultimate interest of Spain itself.

In informing the Spanish Government of these conclusions, pursuant thereto, you are authorized to read this instruction to the Minister of State, or to state the substance and purport thereof, as you may deem most advisable. You will, of course, keep me advised by telegraph and by post of your proceedings pursuant to this instruction.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

The Circular Note.

On the 6th of November, the same date as the letter to Mr. Cushing, Mr. Fish addressed a note to Mr. Schenck at London, saying "Herewith you will receive a confidential copy of instruction this day addressed to Mr. Cushing containing the President's conclusion as to Cuba." He then briefly recites the tenor of a letter, and says: "This being the case, the President is of the opinion that it is just to communicate to Great Britain the conclusions arrived at in the note to Mr. Cushing, and to suggest that in his opinion an expression by Great Britain to Spain of its approval of the view of this Government and its influence to induce a settlement will tend to a more speedy acknowledgment and will more surely induce the Government of Spain, by the same wise and conclusive measure, to render all thought or necessity of intervention from any quarter unnecessary. The Government of Great Britain may possibly of its own accord think proper, in view of its own interests, to co-operate with the United States in this effort to arrest a cruel war of devastation. Humanity, its own great interests and regard for the preservation of the peace of the world, will, it is believed, without doubt lead it to support the position which this government has at length been forced to assume, and to address its representative at Madrid to that end. Mr. Cushing has to-day been instructed to defer his interview with the Minister of State until you have communicated to this department the result of yovr interview with Lord Derby. You will take the earliest occasion practicable to comply with this instruction, and will promptly communicate with the Department by telegraph and in cipher the result thereof.

Letters were addressed to the United States Ministers at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Rome, and instructions given to ask in effect the moral support of the Governments to which they were accredited.

Other Instructions.

On November 19th Mr. Fish telegraphed to Mr. Schenck that advices had been received from Mr. Cushing which suggested delay in reading the instructions to Lord Derby. On the 29th of November Mr. Fish directed Mr. Schenck to read the instructions received to Lord Derby as soon as an opportunity permitted, and to explain that intervention is not contemplated as an immediate result, but as a contingent necessity in case the contest be prosecuted and a satisfactory adjustment of affairs be not reached, and that we sincerely desire to avoid any rupture and are anxious to maintain peace and establish our relations with Spain on a permanent basis of friendship. Mr. Schenck and other ministers were informed that the President's message would discountenance the recognition of belligerency or independence, and that Mr. Cushing has been instructed to read the instructions to the Spanish Minister of State without waiting the result of Mr. Schenck's interview with Lord Derby. On the 30th of November Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Mr. Fish that his dispatch of November 5 had been delivered to the Minister of State, with a verbal explanation as near as foreign idiom would permit.

On the 4th of December Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Secretary Fish as follows:—"I have had an important interview with the Minister of State. He andmits our grievances. He is opposed in principle to the sequestration of the property of foreigners, condemns delays of redress, and will take up and promptly settle each case. He will remove all cause of complaint as to the treaty. He reprobabate the conduct of the colonial authorities in Cuba as more injurious to Spain than to the United States."

The correspondence contains no responses from any of the representatives to whom instructions were sent to be read to the Governments to which they were accredited, nor is there any correspondence later than December 4, 1875, relating to the special instructions of November 5.

Interest on District Bonds.

The Committee on Appropriations has unanimously decided to report adversely on a bill appropriating $222,797 to pay interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, upon the ground that Congress is bound to the extent only that the interest shall be paid, and that as $800,000 of the sum appropriated remains in the District Treasury, a part of this should be applied to the payment of the interest, and that hereafter the interest should be paid from the Dirtrict current receipts.

Senator Morton's Bills.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day considered Senator Morton's bill to provide for counting the votes for President and Vice President. No conclusion was reached, but the opinion of the majority of the committee seemed to be that the pending discussion in the Senate on the abolition of the twenty-second joint rule renders it unnecessary to press Mr. Morton's bill at present. The committee subsequently took up Mr. Morton's resolution providing for the investigation of the late Mississippi election. Quite a long political discussion of a somewhat general character occurred, and considerable opposition to Mr. Morton's resolution was developed.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, is without a pastor.

H. K. PORTER, Esq., will lead the noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Subject—"David in the Palace."

IT is stated that the report of the organization of a new Catholic Diocese in Allegheny is a "Cable canard."

GOSPEL meeting for young men this evening at 7:45 o'clock in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Subject—"Free from the Law."

REV. H. C. MCFARLAND will preach in the Seventh United Presbyterian Church, Forty-fourth street, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

SERVICES in the Fifth U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow at the usual hours. On the Sabbath following regular quarterly communion services.

THE Fourth Presbyterian church of New York city, of which Rev. S. R. Kerr has lately become pastor, received an accession of twenty-two last Sabbath.

THE South Side Christian Temperance Alliance meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Glass Blowers' Hall, corner Bingham street and Diamond.

A MEETING under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Alliance will be held in the Alliance Rooms on Sabbath evening, led by Miss L. A. Haller.

REV. J. C. HARTZELL, editor for the *Southwestern Advocate*, and who has relations among us, was elected delegate from the Louisiana Conference to the General Conference.

REV. E. B. SNYDER will preach to-morrow morning in the North Avenue M. E. Church on "The Day of God's Power." Subject for evening, "An Untimely Prayer and the Fatal Answer."

ABOUT fifty persons have united with the McKeesport M. E. Church, as the result of the series of meetings held under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. W. B. Watkins, since the week of prayer.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in Fourth Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow morning on "Moody and Sankey's Work and the Christian Convention," and preach and baptize believers at night.

A UNION meeting of all the Episcopal congregations of the city will be held to-morrow evening at Trinity church, Sixth avenue, to hear from Rev. Dr. Riley some account of the recent reformation in Mexico.

THE Rev. Dr. Thos. C. Strong will preach at the Bellefield Presbyterian Church at 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. J. Holland, the pastor, will preach at 7:30 in the evening. His subject will be "A Desirable Acquaintance."

TO-MORROW Rev. H. Chauncey Riley will give some account of the reformation now going on in Mexico, at Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, East Liberty, at 10:30 A. M.; at St. Andrews, Ninth street at 3 P. M. (an address to children); and at Trinity church at 7:30 P. M.

THE eighth anniversary of the W. C. A. of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, January 23, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Ninth street, Pittsburgh, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be presented and an address delivered by Rev. S. B. Frazier.

REV. WM. YOUNG will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, tomorrow at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Four Things that are Little but Very Wise;" afternoon subject—"Exceeding Great and Precious Promises,"

A REVIVAL meeting is in progress in the Monongahela City M. E. church, of which Rev. T. N. Boyle, formerly of Allegheny is pastor. This is the sixth week since the work commenced, during which about three hundred conversions have occurred, and over two hundred accessions to the church.

PERSONS interested will bear in mind the quarterly meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, at Allentown to-morrow. Sermon in the morning by Rev. A. E. Luty; afternoon, special services, and evening sermon by Rev. J. A. McConnell. Business meeting in *Advocate* office this evening.

SPECIAL services have been held in the Christ M. E. church, Rev. B. F. Brooke pastor, since the week of prayer, which have been productive of much good. A number of persons were converted last week, and as high as twenty have at the one time as seekers. Sunday evening last, nine went forward for prayers. The interest is increasing.

REV. JOHN DEWITT, late pastor of the Central Congregational church and Society of Boston, Mass., will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening. Mr. DeWitt will occupy the pulpit as pastor elect of the Third church, the congregation having, on the 17th inst., issued and tendered to him a unanimous call to the pastorate.

THE concert and festival in the Fifth U. P. church, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, was a success financially and every other way. The attendance was very large, the church being filled to its utmost capacity, and everything, particularly the music and supper, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The money thus obtained will be applied to paying off the floating debt of the church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

PRICES REDUCED TO-DAY.

4 lbs Fresh Roasted Coffee, $1, (Coffee Roasted every morning; 10 lbs New French Prunes, $1; 12 lbs New Turkey Prunes, $1; 10 lbs A Sugar, white, $1; 10½ lbs Extra C Sugar, white, $1; 13 lbs New Carolina Rice, $1; 12 lbs New Currants, $1; 10 bottles French Mustard, $1; 14 bars Irish Soap, $1; 10 glasses Fruit Jelly, $1; 10 boxes Lye, $1; 17 lbs Gloss Starch, $1; 11 lbs Corn Starch, $1; 13 lbs Boston Crackers, $1; 8 cans Green Corn, $1; 8 cans Tomatoes, 3 lbs, $1; 5 cans Table Peaches, 3 lbs, $1; 2 lbs Young Hyson Tea, $1; 2 lbs New Imperial Tea, $1; 2 lbs New Gunpowder Tea, $1; 2 lbs New Japan Tea, $1; 2 lbs New Oolong Tea, $1; 2 lbs New English Breakfast Tea, $1. Send for the new catalogue and Price List.

D. M. JENKINS, 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in Fourth Avenue Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING on "Moody and Sankey's Work and the Christian Convention," and will preach and baptize believers at night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

STATEMENT OF THE

Allegheny Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

For the year ending December 31, 1875.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash	$7,078 20	
Bonds and Mortgages	10,160 00	
Bank and other Stocks	33,252 00	
Real Estate	2,386 18	
Premium Notes	3,665 25	
Premiums in course of collection	3,086 94	
Book Accounts	1,319 95	
Interest due and accrued	2,225 53	
Stock Notes	20,000 00	
Office Furniture	600 00	
		143,804 10
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$30,618 48	
Interest	7,360 16	
		37,978 64
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses (part incurred in 1874)	$20,677 12	
Return premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	3,948 41	
Salaries, Rent, Advertising and all other Expense	7,201 51	
State Tax	1,000 00	
		32,827 04
Outstanding Risks		$2,203,469 25
Unearned premiums		33,677 14
Unpaid Losses		None.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1876. a21

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

Liberty St. Property

ON

Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 29,

AT 2 O'CLOCK,

On the premises, will be sold the property known as "Brady's Livery Stable," opposite Union Depot. The lot is 24x100 feet to an alley, on which is erected the Livery Stable building. Will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms easy.

a22 THOS. F. STEWART.

20 FANCY CARDS, 7 STYLES WITH name, 10c. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. co. N. Y. a20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE STORES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

We will open on MONDAY, January 3d, a choice line of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.

New Styles Dark Prints, Shirting Prints.
Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and Prints at very low prices, to close.
Full Lines of Domestic Dry Goods at lowest prices.
Our Department of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings, &c., kept fully replete with NEW GOODS which are arriving daily.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER

BUILDERS OF

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing,

And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work.

ALSO, COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W aylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter rothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

F. C. NEGLEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL!

BEST QUALITY GAS, FAMILY AND STEAM COAL SHIPPED OR DELIVERED, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Office—South End of Monongahela Bridge, Carson Street.

Macfarlane & Patterson,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use,

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES—41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

W[illegible]LTER P. MARSHALL,

WALL PAPER.

No. [illegible]win (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

PICKERSGI[illegible] LYONS & Co.

141 WOOD STREET.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

Reduction in Prices.

Whole Stock Marked Down!

CLOSING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTH CLOAKS,
MATTLESEE SACQUES,
SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Blankets,
Prints,
Flannels.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
AND
Dress Goods.

We desire an examination as we offer some very handsome goods at very low prices.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

LANE BROTHERS

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Assessment Plans and Schedule of Assessments for the improvement of

BEDFORD AVENUE,

From Erin to 33d streets, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 19TH to FEBRUARY 10TH, at the office of the City Controller. All parties interested therein will please call and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

C. H. LOVE,
W. H. OLIVER, JR.,
SAML. MEANS,
WM. KANE,
ROBT. PARKER,
Commissioners.

a8

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE,

21 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Corner

Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

Robt. Davis,

GRAIN CHOPPING MILL

Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel.
Yellow " " " "
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1875, $3,355,748

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

J. G. COFFIN & CO.,

THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

W. H. SCROGGINS,

Fashionable Hair Dressing,

AND

Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,

48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I Sold and transferred my stock in the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK to CHARLES WETTENGEL July 1, 1875, and have had no interest in the Bank since that time.

CHARLES W. WETTENGEL.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. 21

FENCE POSTS.

2,000 Red Cedar, in store and for sale low to close.

R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

RED CEDAR LUMBER.

5,000 feet dry inch Boards, in store and for sale by

R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

TO FARMERS.

100 A No. 1 Plows for sale at less than the cost of making.

R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

DRIED FRUIT.

Choice Dried Apples.
Choice Dried Peaches.
In store and for sale by

R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

PEA NUTS.

100 bags new crop Tennessee.
10 bbls choice Virginia Shelled.
In store and for sale by

R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK

Elected at the Annual Election, JANUARY 12th, 1876:

Wm. G. Johnston,	Wm. Douglas,
S. M. Fulton,	W. R. Boggs,
Jas. Shidle,	Michael Munhall,
Jos. Shallenberger,	Thos. J. Gallagher,
Edwin Bindley,	Jas. McKay.

WM. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WM. DOUGLAS, Vice President.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice persons desiring to have their meters tested to [illegible] their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twent[illegible] and Smallman streets, and they will receive [illegible] attention.

B. H. SMITH,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... D. L. FLEMING,
N. P. REED, ... GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32[illegible].

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

THE increase of the judicial salaries bill is effectually killed at Harrisburg.

IT IS not so sure that COCHRANE has not gained a point in Allegheny by his anti-Centennial appropriation speech.

ISN'T the demand for $50,000 for some new sort of buildings at the Centennial just a trifle steep? The Legislature has been liberal toward the Centennial, but the demand for an extra $50,000 from the Legislature, even when backed by MORTON MCMICHAEL and ex-Governor CURTIN, is not just what the people like.

THE chances of the Centennial do not, in our judgment, improve under debate, so far as an appropriation is concerned. The speakers are quite evenly divided as to opinion.—Union-loving BANKS, however, being on the right side, and in favor of the appropriation on constitutional grounds. If it carries in the House, it will be by a small majority only.

IF the jury that is compelled to hear the testimony in the LANDIS trial, do not understand insanity, it will not be for lack of evidence bearing on the subject. He was, if one accept the evidence, subject to all forms of that terrible disease, and was only a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Yet he went around, transacted business, and did all else that a sane man usually does.

IT is evident that the trials of the whisky thieves at St. Louis are testing the nerves of those gentry very severely. MCKEE, who so loudly pleaded innocency, recalled his plea, and has entered a demurrer, reciting that the indictment is insufficient to hold him for trial. Others are understood to be determined to plead guilty. All this indicates that the Government has a strong case against the indicted parties.

WE noted, yesterday, the limitation of appropriations for diplomatic purposes, by the Appropriation Committee at Washington, but the Committee on Foreign Affairs is disposed to resent this as an interference with its prerogative. It is not so earnestly inclined to a general cut down in salaries as is the other committee, and so the entire project, which is really only a spiteful partisanship, may come to grief in the House.

THE debate in the Senate over DAVIS' motion to investigate the system of bookkeeping in the United States Treasury, is likely to develop something tangible and useful in that direction. While we fully admit, as stated by Mr. BOUTWELL, that there are difficulties, owing to the many departments into which the Treasury accounts are divided, and the large area of territory over which transactions are carried, we do not see why, at Washington, the actual transactions which take place, should not be fully completed and the books made to agree. It really seems to us that the system of bookkeeping there is susceptible of improvement.

SURMISES on the chances of one Presidential candidate rather than another, a[illegible] not of the greatest importance ju[illegible] present. It is declared that CONKLIN[G] is to have the strength of the administration in his behalf, which is balderdash; that a hard money platform will rule out MOR[TON], which is nonsense; that BRISTOW will have no status till the whisky war is ended, which is simply absurd; that HAYES is gaining in strength, in view of the selection of Cincinnati as the place of holding the Convention, which probably has just a grain of truth in it. Finally, BLAINE is left totally out of the account, and if he is not found about the liveliest candidate around, when the Cincinnati Convention convenes, we are greatly out in our reckoning.

THERE are a number of funny rumors over the inside reasons for the *Dispatch's* low bid for city printing, and the pleading tone with which it urged the acceptance of its beggarly offer. "There are pickings, you know," is reported as the apologetic explanation to business men, who begin to to ask why their money should not buy as much advertising space, in that paper, as the money of the city. The blank columns and long advertisements of its own, tell the story. The GAZETTE's bid simply showed the relative value put on its space —we holding ours at over double that of the *Dispatch*; and we have at this rate more real advertising than has it. If any of our business friends who throw their money away on the *Dispatch* doubt the idea that its space can be had cheaply, let them simply withhold favors till their demands are complied with. They will have no trouble. In the meantime, "those pickings" will be looked after.

WE do not fully understand the many phases of the contest over the confirmation of Attorney General LEAR, but on general principles we favor his confirmation. The report is that the Philadelphia ring oppose, and that Governor HARTRANFT stands by him. The opposition is reported to be based on the knowledge, on the part of the ring, that he is not a usable man, and not on any defect in his character or record. It is claimed that a man is wanted in the Attorney General's office who will be pliable with the ring. If this is true, it is all the more important that the Governor should stand by his man, on the presumption that he is *not* pliable toward them. The Governor is himself under fire. He cannot afford to fall under the obloquy of having been forced by the ring to give up a man to whom he has once committed himself. We regard it as extremely impudent on their part to set up in this business, but let them be firmly met. In saying this we have no expression to make personally as to LEAR, as we do not know him, but the indications are in his favor.

THERE is a noticeable disposition, among the German press, and German bankers, to decry American credit, and to ascribe the financial misfortunes under which that country is suffering to swindling operations perpetrated on them by Americans. It is very probable that they have been, to some extent, swindled by bad investments in America, but this is not the sole source of their misfortunes. There are and have been as bad home speculations as any country has had. When the French indemnity was paid, speculation became rife, and millions were invested in railroads in Prussia, while joint stock speculations became universal. Just where much of the money went is illustrated by the price of the shares of some of those companies three years ago and now. Then the Disconto Company shares were 340 per cent.; now 115; Prussian Boden credit, 265; now 90; Bergish Mark Railroad, 135; now 75; Rheinisch Railroad, 172; now 106; Dortmarsder Union Mining and Iron Works, 173; now 9. While such depreciations have occurred at home, there is no need of going abroad to search for lost capital.

GENERAL GARFIELD did not really receive the credit that was his due in the debate with HILL over the Andersonville affair. The subject is now somewhat obsolete, but, as showing the logical strength of the address, a brief reference will be admissible. In reply to HILL's denial that barbarities were practiced, GARFIELD shows that they were, and that DAVIS was the chief promoter of them. The report of the Congressional Committee showed the character of the prisons, the trial of WIRZ developed the fact that DAVIS appointed the brute, WINDER, to the command at Andersonville, and that the Richmond papers thanked GOD "that Richmond is at last rid of old WINDER. God have mercy upon those to whom he has been sent." Lieutenant Colonel CHANDLER, Assistant Inspector General in the Confederate service, reported to the Confederate Government on the condition of Andersonville, and recommended the removal of WINDER for atrocious cruelties. This report was delivered to the Secretary of War at Richmond, but DAVIS promoted WINDER; and, on an order being made out by the Secretary of War, relieving WINDER of his command at Andersonville, DAVIS refused consent, endorsing the report—"*This is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for.*" Thus the guilt of Andersonville is brought directly home to JEFF. DAVIS. The train of facts is singularly complete, and logic unanswerable.

DEATH OF D. L. FLEMING, ESQ.

We are under the painful necessity of chronicling the sudden death of one of the co-proprietors of the GAZETTE, and a fellow-laborer who was at his post till about two weeks ago, when he yielded to a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Commencing in his limbs the disease gradually ascended to the brain, and suddenly ended his life. The intelligence of his decease fell upon us with the suddenness of a painful shock, and we find it hard to realize, even now, that he is forever gone from among us. He had enjoyed, up to the time of the attack which ended in his death, generally good health. He was constant and regular in his devotion to office duties, not taking, really, the amount of recreation demanded by the laws of health. Within a few weeks of his sickness it was noticed that his system was relaxed and out of tone, and he was advised to seek relief away from the duties of the office; but the unfavorable weather, and the fact that he felt unwell, led to the deferment of the idea of cessation of labor. A sudden chill, and the development of severe rheumatism confined him to his house. From this, rheumatic fever set in, and this affecting the brain, caused death.

Mr. FLEMING was connected with the GAZETTE during an entire period of about fifteen years. He was, first, assistant-foreman, afterward foreman in the composing room, and about three years ago he became a co-proprietor, and assumed the managing editorship. In this he constantly devoted himself, with most pains-taking care, to his duties, and performed them with steady industry. As an associate, he was gentlemanly, and courteous, and an agreeable companion. His administrative qualities were unusually fine,—and he conducted all the affairs under his charge, in a quiet, orderly, and regular manner. There was no parade about him, and he was very quiet in his methods of administration. Yet, withal, he was vigorous, clear-minded, and faithful. His geniality of disposition, and affable manners attracted to him warm friendships, and gave him pleasant associates. He was also retiring and modest, never asserting himself aggressively, and content to work out his duty in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. Such men, ready to perform any duty that may devolve upon them, and who work out their destiny as Providence may place them, in an earnest, cheerful spirit, are among the best we have. They may not attain wide-spread notoriety, but are the solid strength of our institutions.

In his mental and moral qualities he was deserving of respect and esteem. Prudent, cautious and yet decided, he rarely fell into error, while his mind readily grasped the scope of the questions of th[e] day. Firm when decision had been [reach]ed, he was cautious in forming [judgments] and positive in giving effe[ct to them]. [The] policy he ever pursu[ed] [was] fairly with all pa[rties] [in]cident, injustice w[as] [n]ever ready to recti[fy] [pro]perly approach[able] [and cour]teous in his manner toward all, [he pr]omptly mollified those who thought themselves injured, and cheerfully made the necessary amends. In quickness of perception, and grasp of mind, he excelled, clearly perceiving the drift and bearing of any question he was called to consider, and rightly determining the line of policy to be adopted. His friendship was remarkably strong, and his filial feeling toward old associates was ever active. Those who commanded his confidence possessed a friend ever willing to sacrifice comfort or ease for their welfare, and who in good report or ill, was staunch in his kindness and good will. He was a schoolmate with Hon. WAYNE MCVEIGH, and ever cherished for the friend of his youth the warmest affection.

He was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, this city, Rev. Dr. SPAULDING, Rector, and a regular attendant at its services. Imbued with correct principles himself, he was possessed of more than ordinary solicitude for the welfare of family and children. It does not properly pertain to an article of this character to invade the sacred precincts of the family, but it can be said that he was unusually and wisely devoted to the welfare of those of whom he was the natural protector. He came to Pittsburgh, a poor boy, and by dint of industry and good habits, made for himself an honorable position in life, and left a fair competence for his family. We forbear the strong expressions of regard for our deceased associate, which the heart would naturally prompt. We remember him as a good citizen,—a pure man; an agreeable associate, and a faithful worker. We know him as a person of high principle and noble purpose,—faithful to his friends, his family, his church. Our memory of his association is agreeable, with no unpleasant tints in it. In his death we have lost a friend, Pittsburgh a good citizen, and his family a kind and judicious protector. We extend our sincere sympathies to those who are stricken, and join them in their sorrow.

An Explanation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I regret to perceive that in the articles which have appeared in your columns, under the signature of "Presbyter," especially the last of the series, some misapprehension appears to exist in regard to their personal bearing upon the elders of the Sewickly Session. I therefore cheerfully make the following explanation:

It was far from my intention to make a personal assault upon the individual members of that Session, in the discussion of questions of a general ecclesiastical character. With the several elders of that Session, so far as I have had the pleasure of acquaintance with them, my intercourse has been always pleasant; our differences being merely in regard to measures of church policy. It is very likely, therefore, that in the heat of argument, I may have sometimes expressed myself without the necessary qualifications which ought to have been employed, to indicate that I referred merely to the legitimate results of certain positions taken by the Session, and not to their personal character as Christians and Presbyterians.

Having learned from a respected member of that Session, (Mr. Theodore Nevin) that "the eight propositions" in my last were viewed as charged upon the Sewickley elders as their real sentiments (such as "our standards are out of date, and Hopkins & Co. are the true expositors of Presbyterianism"), I very cheerfully acquit that session from holding any such radical errors. I never suspected any such absurd doctrines to be theirs. My design was simply to place in a strong light what I conceived to be the *legitimate consequences* of their positions in argument in their "4th reason," as stated before the Presbytery. This was indicated by the phrase "The elders of Sewickley *seem to expect* the assembly," &c. I regret now that, wishing to be as brief as possible, I did not make my meaning more apparent, so as to show that I designed, not what the Sewickley *Session really held*, but merely the argumentative results of their positions. For example, in the fourth and fifth items, "John Knox was the maker of Presbyterianism," "a new faith, &c." I by no means designed to charge those Sewickley elders with such radical errors. But my argument was, that in persisting for months past, in the course they have taken, viz: keeping the author of such teaching in the church, they gave an indirect sanction and approval to those errors—errors which represent Presbyterianism as *a human invention*, a heretical separation from *the old faith*; which I suppose, of course, means Popery!

If it is of the least importance to anybody to know who "Presbyter" is, I sign my name, WILLIAM ANNAN.

GENERALITIES.

WM. HARLAN, only son of Hon. James Harlan, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died in San Francisco on Tuesday night. His father and mother arrived in response to a telegram a few hours before his death.

AT Jeffersonville, Ind., on Friday, W. C. Perry, sixty years of age, a plasterer by trade, and in reasonable circumstances, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, committed suicide by severing his jugular vein with a razor.

THE creditors of B. & P. Lawrence, stationers, Maiden Lane, New York, have agreed upon a settlement on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, in five payments, at six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months, from February 1st, without interest. The liabilities of the firm were $234,115; assets, $150,637.

AT the State Temperance Convention in Augusta, Maine, on Thursday, Governor Dingby reported resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that the present reform movement is one of the more powerful agencies to promote temperance, and making an appeal to the State to support it, and asserting that total abstinence and prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only basis for the substantial progress in the temperance cause.

Business Expenses.

The Boston *Traveller* insists that one great drawback to the dry goods trade of that city has been the enormous expenses incurred in conducting the business; and it instances the following: "At a recent meeting of the creditors of one of the largest dry goods jobbing houses in this city, the following expenses were reported: Rents, $17,000; salaries of salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., $44,000; traveling expenses, $15,000; a total of $76,000, or about 10 per cent. of the gross amount of sales. It is from such items as these, and the personal expenses of members of firms, that the remakable deficiencies come, and here is where the reform must set in. In the older and more prosperous days of our jobbing trade, the partners, with rare exceptions, were the salesmen, and when a clerk had proved himself capable and useful he was given a subordinate position in the firm. Now in our larger houses each department has a head man, at a salary in some instances equal to that of a Cabinet Minister, and with as many attendants at his command; a miniature nabob in his way. While his ill-paid and hard-worked underlings bear the burden of the labor. There are exceptions, it is true, but this is the rule. One of the greatest evils that have grown up of late with our large jobbing house is the absurd custom of sending out drummers. We have the testimony of one large concern that it does not pay and never has paid, and the abolishing of it would be of immense benefit to the trade. A few more revelations like the one we have alluded to must inevitably result in a radical reform.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless*)

Andrew Knipschild, bankrupt. The motion for an injunction against J. W. Thompson et al. was argued, the restraining order dissolved, and the injunction refused.

Walter Byrom et al. vs. G. A. Mundorff. Petition presented for the adjudication in bankruptcy of defendant, and rule to show cause granted returnable on the 29th inst.

D. W. Evans, bankrupt. Petition for an injunction on the Masonic Fund Society et al., and a hearing fixed for the 24th inst. In the meantime a restraining rule was granted.

Harry McGregor, bankrupt. Similar action to above on John Dalzell and J. J. Hays, returnable on the 24th inst.

Myran J. Clark, bankrupt, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Snover & Swartz, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain uncollectable notes and accounts.

Gerry, Tilton, Caldwell & Co. vs. the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. Trial fixed for the February special term.

Christ L. Graff, debtor. On petition of John Harvey, a rule was granted on Wm. H. Smith and T. H. Everson trustees, to show cause why they should not close on certain mortgages, and enforce the securities held by them. Rule returnable on the 29th inst.

Jos. S. Adams et al. vs. the steam tug "[illegible]," in admiralty. The report of David F. Patterson, Commissioner, distributing fund was presented. Confirmed *nisi*.

United States vs. John McCloskey. The Clerk was ordered to pay to the Surveyor of Customs the amount in the Register of the Court, to wit: $200.25.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Albert Steen for being accessory to a case of felonious assault and battery, but he was required to give bonds in $300 to keep the peace for one year.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in one case of Matthew Fay alias Morrow, indicted for false pretense, and he plead *nolo contendere* to another.

A *nolle pros.* was also allowed in the case of George Felbunker alias Felbunger, charged with seduction and *forniz et cet.*

A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Edward Shore et al., indicted for forcible entry and detainer.

Hugh Coman was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Richard Splane plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of keeping a gambling house.

Wm. Wagner alias John Hart, plead guilty to misdemeanor on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

The jury is out in the case of Michael Quinn indicted for assault and battery.

Herbert Hoffman and Theodore Farrar were tried on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Farrar was found guilty on the first count only, and Hoffman was acquitted.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

This Court was occupied all day yesterday in continuing the hearing of the cases of Patterson vs. McCleary, and Joseph Irwin vs. West's executors.

Court Brevities.

No business was transacted in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday.

THE daily sessions of the Criminal Court are continued from an hour to an hour and a half longer than those of the other county Courts. The great pressure of business is the cause.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 1 was to have been engaged yesterday in the hearing of the argument on the *quo warranto* proceedings of Murray vs. Kilgore in reference to the County Treasuryship, but owing to the illness of Mr. Acheson, one of the counsel for Colonel Kilgore, the hearing was postponed.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a *cold* in my head." True, but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and health in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists.
TTHS-8.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER, 254 Penn avenue.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Lonnie, at Antwerp.

Explanation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is due to the two young lady pianists of the Charity Concert at Library Hall, on Thursday evening, to say that, owing to a misunderstanding about a carriage, Miss Swisshelm reached the head of the long flights of stairs leading from the private entrance to the dressing rooms just as the applause ceased after the trio which preceded her performance. She was divested of her wraps, and had the finishing touches put to her toilet while the audience waited, and having a chronic difficulty of the heart, the haste, which was unavoidable, checked circulation; her right hand cramped while she played "La Campanella," so that she was obliged to stop an instant, then omit the most difficult and beautiful passage. The whole performance lacked even her usual force, a quality in which she must always be deficient from physical weakness, and only her own self-command prevented a total failure that evening. Miss Rive (pronounced Revay) had a similar difficulty. She reached the dressing room, in her muffles, just as Miss Wallace finished her *en core*, and was hastily unwrapped, fixed up, and hurried on to the stage, but her superb physique prevented any perceptible trouble. Still, she played and won her triumph under this disadvantage, which makes her immense resources the more apparent and wonderful. BEHIND THE SCENES.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Homestead Bank & Life Insurance Company to Francis M. Johnston, October 6, 1874; lot on De Soto street, Homestead Park plan, Chartiers township. Price - - - - $150

Wm. Murr to Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Company, January 17, 1876; lot on Woodland avenue, Montrose borough, O'Hara township. Price - - - - $10

Isador Murr to same company, January 17, 1876; lot on Boyd avenue, Montrose borough. Price $413 31

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to Isador Murr, July 19, 1873; same property as above. Price - - - $600

Same to Wm. Murr, July 28, 1873; two lots on Woodland avenue, Montrose borough. Price $650

Wm. Wilson to James Joy, January 1, 1876; lot on an alley between Vickroy and Bluff streets, Sixth ward, city. Price - - - - $1,000

W. H. West et ux. to Wm. Beatty, July 24, 1875; lot on Amity street, Mifflin township. Price $10,000

James A. Mellon et ux. to Trustees of Springdale U. P. Church, August 22, 1874; lot on Pittsburgh and Freeport road, East Deer township. Price - - - - - $250

Sarah E. Hare and Isabella Reed to same as above, August 22, 1874; lot on Pittsburgh and Freeport road, Springdale. - - - Nom.

The North Star Building Association to Mrs. Rumah A. Tatem, December 28, 1875; lot on Craig street, First ward, Allegheny. Price. $2,000

Elizabeth F. Denny to John Harrison, January 13, 1876; lot on Ridge street, Thirteenth ward, city. Price - - - - $1,333 37

George H. Glass et ux. to Mrs. Sophia Bussman; lot on St. Patrick's alley, Sixth ward, city. Price - - - - $2,500

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GALAXY
For February
NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
MADCAP VIOLET. By William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," etc.
HOME RULERS IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT. By Justin McCarthy.
ANNA SEWARD AND MAJOR ANDRE. An Obscure Leaf of History. By Hezekiah Butterworth.
ELIZABETH. By L. C. W.
SUICIDE. By Albert Rhodes.
TRANSFORMATION. By Nora Perry.
PARMA AND BOLOGNA. By M. E. W. S.
REUBEN DALE. By Miss Annie T. Howells.
THE TRADITION OF CONQUEST. By Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.
MINOR FRENCH NOVELISTS. By H. James, Jr.
SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE UNDER THE ANCIENT REGIME. From the forthcoming Volume by Henri Taine.
PARSON KELLY. By Marian Douglas.
BARBERRY. By Jane G. Austin.
A WORD OR TWO ON EMERSON. By John Burroughs.
ARMY REDUCTION.
DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quillbet.
SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
CURRENT LITERATURE.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.
In the next Number will begin
GENERAL GEO. A. CUSTER'S
Reminiscences of the Late War.
These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs" as vivid pictures of Army Life and startling adventure.
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FOR PIANOFORTE.
As the very first instruction book, (for the first 3 months on the Piano), nothing could be better. Very easy pieces, nicely fingered graded. Does away, mostly, with the dryness and drudgery of the first quarter. In paper 75c.
HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR, $1.00.
For High Schools, Academies, Seminaries.
Gems of English Song.
A large, elegant collection of Choice Songs, with Piano or Reed Organ accompaniment. 232 pages, Sheet Music size. $2.50 in boards; $3 50 in cloth. All books mailed, post-free, for retail price.
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Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:p57

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Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city or vicinity:

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

JUST PUBLISHED.
HEINE'S MISCELLANIES.
Prose Miscellanies from Heinrich Heine.
Translated by S. L. FLEISHMAN. 18mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
"The selections are well chosen, and are sufficiently extended and copious to exhibit the general qualities of Heine's style."—[illegible] Journal.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
GOOD BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!!
We are offering some REAL GOOD BARGAINS in a large line of DRESS GOODS in newest styles and materials, and much under former prices in Plaid
Camel's Hair Suitings,
And plain colors to match. Some All-Wool Plaid Dress Goods, new and handsome effects. Newest novelties in
Knickerbocker Suitings,
In all shades. Special low prices made for colored
Cashmeres and Merinos,
Drap De Etes, Silk Repps, Silk Poplins, Suitings, &c., in all the latest shades. At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, a very desirable line of
Dark Dress Goods.
At 12½c, 15c, and 18¾c, Camel's Hair Goods; same patterns as finer goods. At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, new
"Brighton" Plaids,
Now very popular. A very large assortment of desirable
Dress Fabrics,
In Plain and Plaid Colors at 25c, including goods worth fully 50c per yard.
Will open to-day a new invoice of our own importations of Black
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Conceded to be the best value we ever had the pleasure of offering. A full line of Black Cashmeres, all grades. Black and Colored Dress Silks.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY,
GOOD BARGAINS IN WOOLEN GOODS!
At 10, 12½ and 15c, good Barred Shirting Flannels. At 18¾, 20c and 22½c, heavy barred
Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 28c, extra heavy All-Wool Barred Shirting Flannels. At 25c, a bargain in All-wool
Gray Twilled Flannels.
Fine Pressed Plain and Barred Flannels, Silk Warp Flannels, Shirting and Embroidered Flannels. Light and heavy weight Jeans. Cashmeres in all grades.
Fine Diagonals
And Broadcloths. Our own and Eastern manufacture of Ladies' and Misses'
Black and Colored Suits
At lowest prices. Ladies' Calico Wrappers, Ladies' Mourning Wrappers. Good bargains in Ladies' and Misses'
Cloaks and Sacques,
Beaver and Rough Cloth. New styles in
Ladies' Shawls,
Of all kinds. Sacquings suitable for Children. Gents', Youths' and Boys'
Ready-Made Suits,
In new styles of Cloths and Cassimeres. Men's Jean Pants, &c. All grades and styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters' and Slippers.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
JANUARY 22,
GOOD BARGAINS IN DOMESTIC GOODS!
Fine and Heavy Sheeting Muslins, fine Bleached Shirting Muslins,
Bleached Muslins,
At lowest prices, all the old favorite makes. Pillow Case Muslins, all widths. Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins. Linen and Gum Sheetings.
We are pleased to announce a reduction on all
Wide Sheetings,
Of 2½c a yard. Loom and Damask Table Linens, Madder and Turkey Red Tablings, Rich Damask
Table Cloths.
Huck and Damask Towels, knotted fringed Towels.
Fine Initial Towels,
With Red, Buff and White borders. Plain and Twilled, Bleached and Brown Towelings. White, Red, Pink, Green and Buff Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match. A large assortment of spring styles Shirting and
Dress Calicos,
Cretonnes, Chintzes, Percales, &c. Hemp, Ingrain and
Brussels Carpets,
Stair, Table and Floor Oil Cloths. Straw and Cocoa Mattings, Druggets and Crumb Cloths, Cocoa Door Mats, Rugs, all colors, Window Hollands, Window Shadings and Blinds, Stair Rods and Fixtures,
Lace Curtains,
Vestibule Laces, Lace Lambrequins, Curtain Damasks, Cornices, Curtain Holders, &c., a full and attractive stock.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
1876.
GOOD BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS!!
Gents' Fine White Shirts, Gents' Calico and Percale Shirts, Gents' Cheviot Shirts.
The "Progress" Shirt,
A Fine White and Colored Shirt combined in one. Gents' new Black and Fancy Neckties, Long
Scarfs and Bows,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c. A very attractive stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Ladies'
Muslin Underwear,
Of all kinds, Chemise, Drawers, Nightgowns, &c. Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear.
Handkerchiefs
Plain and Embroidered Collars, Corsets, Stamped Yokes and Sets. Black and Colored Kid Gloves, all shades; Light, Opera Shades and White for evening wear.
Neck Ruchings
Lace Ties, Silk Scarfs, Bows and Ties. Ribbons in all shades and widths to match. Veilings of all kinds and colors.
New Flowers,
Roses, &c.; New Woolen Fringes, New Silk Fringes and Gimps. Yak and Guipure Laces, Cashmere Laces and Insertings, Valenciennes
Laces and Insertings,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Knitting and
Germantown Yarns,
Zephyrs, all shades. A full line of White Goods, Swisses, Tarlataines, &c.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

SPECIAL SALE
OF
DRYGOODS
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Extra Good Bargains!
At 6¼ cents, Yard wide Dark Chintzes, reduced from 20 cents—a special bargain.
At 6¼ cents, Yard wide Bleached Shirting Muslins, soft finish—extra good value.
At 8¼ cents, 4-4 Penn Mill Sheeting—lower than ever before sold.
At 15 cents, Extra good value in Barred Country Flannels—just reduced from 25 cents.
Hamburg Edgings.
Large stock just opened. Price from 6¼c to $2.00—much lower than ever before.
SHIRT FRONTS
Both singly and by the dozen, at every imaginable price. Special prices by the dozen or half dozen.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

AMNESTY BILL.
Em Nasty Bills they talk so much about Don't Bother Me Since I have tried the New System, buying for Cash at Wholesale Price. So say we all.
READ!
Ladies' Nubias........23c
Men's Suspenders........29c
Men's Shaker Rib ½ Hose, per pair........19c
Men's Merino ½ Hose, 2 pair for........25c
Men's Rib Shirt or Drawer........50c
12 pieces Colgate's Soap........60c
Men's Scarfs (Wool)........48c
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for........25c
Garnet Sleeve Buttons........23c
Cashmere Lace and Ties.
Embroidering in great variety.
Soiled Goods on counter at great bargains.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77½ Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

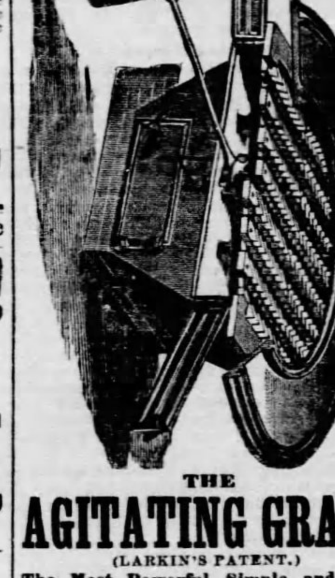
"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."
The Peerless Clothes Wringer
WARRANTED.

Best White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank astening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.
CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Wringers without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.
The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by
RANKIN & MECK,
158 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
y79-s&w

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Cocoanut Drops, Ratifias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

POTATOES — 900 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 126 Water street.

SILK DEPARTMENT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES,
AT
Bargain Prices
BLACK DRESS SILKS!
In the following well tested brands: C. J. Bonnet & Co., Hand-Spun, Guinet and Pousen.
Dark Colored Silks
In all the popular colorings.
Light Colored Silks
In all the new tints for
PARTY WEAR.
Striped and Plaid Velvets for Costumes.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

Bronzes, Silverware,
Vases, Cut Glass,
Call and Examine.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
100 LIBERTY STREET.

January 18th, 1876.
B. & B.
NEW GOODS
AND
BARGAINS:
4-4 "Fruit Loom Muslin" at lower prices by the yard or piece than ever before sold.
4-4 Soft Finish Muslin at 10c, that compares favorably with Lonsdale.
4-4 extra heavy Bleached Shirting Muslins at 12½c —best goods ever sold at this price, and equal to Wamsuta.
9-4 Bleached Sheeting at 25c, a bargain worthy of examination.
100 pieces Country Blankets, extra quality cloth, weight and size, at $6.50; early season price $8.
One case Brown Waterproof, at 75c.
Double width Barred Country Flannel, at 20c, same as usually sold now at 25c.
The greatest bargain ever placed on our counters is 100 pieces Home-made Country Flannels, double width, at 40c, made from fine selected Ohio wool.
NEW DRESS GOODS!
26-inch Plaids at 12½c.
26-inch Seal Plaids at 25c.
40-inch American Cashmeres at 40c.
Choice assortment of Fine Dress Goods from 25 to 50c, much less than value.
NEW BLACK GOODS.
40-inch All-wool Black Cashmeres at 75c.
Our Black Cashmeres at 85c, 90c, 95c and $1, still command the attention of buyers, and our new goods fully equal, if not surpass, any former offerings.
At 1.25 large lot extra wide new Black Cashmeres that we are willing to compare with $1.50 goods.
Large invoice New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—New Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, and lower prices than any former seasons. Shirt Fronts and Cuffs at wholesale prices to purchasers by the dozen or half dozen.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., J. T. Stockdale, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. H. Nevin.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, John Wilson, John B. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, Jas. P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Fleiner, J. S. Reymer.
C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 11, 1876.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading of Spruce street, 9th ward, from Preble avenue to the Ohio river, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, January 21st, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
264 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET.
ALLEGHENY.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeller and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronze. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Th[illegible]. M. Howe, Josiah [illegible] [illegible] Bradley and others of th[illegible]

Reduction in Prices.
SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS,
SEAL SACQUES, Fur Trimmed.
CLOTH SACQUES,
DRESS SILKS,
DRESS GOODS.
A FULL STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS,
FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
A large stock of Fancy Articles for presents. Cashmere Lace Scarfs and Bows, Silk Ties, Cravats, L. C. Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, Initial Handkerchiefs.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
1a28:m67

DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible]

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
29 281 Penn avenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 3D. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.
CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. H. MCELROY,
J. B. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 2:14

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 10 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MILLS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. G. HENDERSON retiring. The business will be settled and continued at 285 Liberty street by ISAAC MILLS, JR., under the firm name of MILLS & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 19, 1876. a17

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. S. & C. N. BOYD has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, C. N. BOYD retiring. All accounts have been left with J. S. BOYD for settlement.
TARENTUM, PA., January 3, 1876. 263

NOTICE.—MRS. H. B. LOGAN, HAVing this day sold her interest in the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. to GEO. B. LOGAN, ceases to be a member of said firm from this date. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the remaining partners, at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and 186 Federal street, Allegheny.
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. a1

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the partnership heretofore existing between DAUB, SULZNER & STRAHLEY, Grocery business, No. 204 Smithfield street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. STRAHLEY retiring. All debts due by and owing to the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.
HENRY DAUB,
ALBERT SULZNER,
WM. STRAHLEY.
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1876.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1876.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. HESPENHEIDE, A. E. FRANK and C. WINKLEMAN, under the firm name of W. HESPENHEIDE & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 50 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., has this day expired by limitation. C. WINKLEMAN has withdrawn from the firm, and the business will hereafter be carried on at the same place by W. Hespenheide and A. E. Frank, under the firm name of HESPENHEIDE & FRANK, who will collect all accounts due and owing the late firm and pay all claims against them.
W. HESPENHEIDE,
A. E. FRANK,
25 C. WINKLEMAN.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.
THE FIRM OF H. CHILDS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation, H. CHILDS retiring. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
H. CHILDS,
HARVEY CHILDS, JR.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1876.
We have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Boot and Shoe business under the firm name of H. CHILDS & CO., as heretofore.
HARVEY CHILDS, JR.
24 ROSS JOHNSTON.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing between PETER and JOHN WILKINSON and ROBERT WAILES, under the name of WILKINSON BRO. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Peter Wilkinson retiring. The business will be continued under the name of John Wilkinson and Robert Wailes, who are authorized to receive all moneys due the old firm, and pay the debts against the same.
PETER WILKINSON,
JNO. W. WILKINSON,
ROBT. WAILES.
[PITTSBU]RGH, Jan. 7, 1876. 244

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GEO. H. GARBER & CO., is dissolved, taking effect January 1st, 1876. The business will be carried on in future by GEO. H. GARBER, who will collect and settle all the accounts of the old firm.
GEO. H. GARBER,
E. W. COOMBE.

Having sold my interest to MR. GEO. H. GARBER, I would solicit for him the continuance of the patronage extended to me by my friends.
258 E. W. COOMBE.

THE FIRM OF McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS has been dissolved, Mrs. MARY McQUEWAN retiring. The business will be continued under the old style of McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, by SAMUEL B. and WILLIAM A. DOUGLAS, who will collect all accounts and debts due the old firm and settle all claims against it.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1876. a26

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Walton and J. B. Stevenson, under the name and style of W. WALTON & CO., Dry Goods and Trimming Store, at No. 4310 Butler street, 17th ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. B. Stevenson retiring from the firm. The business will hereafter be carried on by Wm. Walton, who will adjust and collect all accounts of said partnership.
WM. WALTON.
J. B. STEVENSON.
In retiring from the business I cheerfully recommend my late partner to the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
J. B. STEVENSON.
Pittsburgh, January 13, 1876. 294

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO, has been dissolved by the death of R. T. Kennedy.
The firm affairs will be settled at the office of the Penn Cotton Mill, No. 38 River avenue, Allegheny, by D. C. CLAPP.
The Penn Cotton Mill and Machinery, with lots fronting 224 feet on River avenue, and a four story brick warehouse on Isabella street, are offered FOR SALE. For terms and particulars, apply to A. P. CHILDS, Oakland, or D. C. CLAPP, on the premises.
KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876. a22-w

ORDINANCES.

[No. 147.]

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for a preliminary examination of all petitions or Ordinances for Street or Sewer improvements by the Board of City Viewers.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter all petitions or Ordinances presented to Councils for the opening of streets or avenues, for the grading and paving of streets or avenues, or for the construction of sewers in said city, shall be referred by Councils to the Board of City Viewers.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said Viewers to obtain from the City Engineer an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed improvements, then to view the locality of the improvement and then determine, in their judgment whether the cost thereof can be realized from an assessment upon the property fronting thereon, or in its vicinity, in cases where the cost is to be assessed upon properties benefited, and shall then make a report of their findings in writing to Councils.

SEC. 3. The said Viewers shall be paid as compensation for the time actually occupied in the performance of said duties at the rate of five dollars per day, and the City Controller is hereby authorized to issue his certificate for warrants in favor of said Viewers upon their monthly sworn return, and charge the same to the Street Appropriation.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of Dec., A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Approved Dec 29.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 171, Jan. 19th, A. D. 1876. ja20

[No. 146.]

AN ORDINANCE — Establishing the salaries of the employes of the Market Department.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, 1876, the salaries of the employes of the Market Department shall be and the same is hereby established as follows:

Superintendent of Markets	$1,080 00
Clerk of Markets, North Side	1,080 00
Clerk of Markets, South Side	800 00
Market Constables	700 00
Sweepers, Diamond Market	540 00
Carter	600 00
Sweeper, Fifth ward Market	300 00

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of Decembsr, A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Approved December 29, 1875.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 170, Jan. 15, 1876. ja20

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages by grade on Hazelwood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Euclid street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh Dec. 29

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 31st, 1876, for Printing and Binding (46) forty-six Duplicates for the Water Assessor. Samples can be seen at the Water Assessor's office. The Committee on Printing reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, physiological mysteries, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents, by mail, sent securely sealed. Address
DR. WHITTIER,
486 No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 73 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 22, 1876.

Our local money market presented no new features yesterday, the demand being fair, but not equal to the ability of our banks to meet. Our business men are hopeful, and more easy than they were a few weeks since, and the prospects of business are more bright than they have been. Thus far the weather has been very unfavorable for business in the country this winter, and the effect is shown in the stringency of the money market in the country. All the country banks and the country merchants seem to be hard up. The country banks are not borrowing quite so much here as they were a month ago, and but very few of them have yet paid up the loans they got then. The only explanation of this condition of the country money market is that the products of the country are yet largely held back.

We clip the two following items from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: An incident came to our knowledge to-day which shows the relative conditions of the money market here as compared with New England. A party here has been loaning money in the open market for some banks in Connecticut, and has been able to get them nearly 10 per cent. on good paper or on collaterals. Last week he wrote to his principals that, from the present aspects of the money market, he thought he should be able to get a somewhat higher rate, but his Hartford principals replied that they could do better at home than even 12 per cent., and requested him to remit as fast as collections were made.

The aspect of things in New England does not improve. In addition to the already depressed condition of business, the renewal of the strikes against lower wages among the mill operatives of Rhode Island and Massachusetts excites much attention, not only among the manufacturers' agents and the dry goods trade generally, but also among the trades union people. It is understood that urgent appeals for assistance have been received by the latter in New York from the Blackiston operatives, together with an invitation to be advised what to do.

The following stocks, &c., January 21, 1876, were sold last evening at the real estate and sales room of Thos. F. Stewart, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

65 shares Exchange National Bank	$65 75
65 shares Exchange National Bank	65 25
65 shares Exchange National Bank	65 00
25 shares Western Ins. Co.	60 50
50 shares "	60 50
20 shares Allegheny Ins. Co.	34 50
2 7 per cent. City of Pittsburgh bonds	105 50
1 $4,650 bond of Allegheny Co.	85
10 acres land in Stowe township for	9,450 00

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113	5-20's 1868—coupons	121⅝
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	121⅛	10-40's	118⅝
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	123⅛
" 1865	117	New 5 per cents	116⅝
" 1865 new	118⅜	10-40's—coupons	119
5-20's 1867	120⅜		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	110⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	22¼
Erie	16¼	Union Pacific	69
I. C.	97⅞	Toledo & Wabash	6⅛
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	133½
St. Paul	39⅝	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref.	73½	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	69⅞	U. S. Express	59⅞
Do. Central	62	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	83¾
North Western Com	41⅜	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref.	59⅞	Fort Wayne	100½
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Joe	21⅝
Cleve. & Pitts	91½	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	37⅞	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	77⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	55⅝	Cen. Trans (B)	45¾
Reading (S)	52⅝	Empire Do (B)	51
U. Co. of N. J. (S)	127	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	95
Oil Creek (S)	15⅝	P.C. & St. L.7's (B)	81
Lehigh Valley (A)	62¾		

NEW YORK, January 21, 1876.

Money closed at 5@6; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $360,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $223,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was firm at 485@488½. Gold opened at 113, with sales in the interim at 113⅛a112⅞. The rates paid for carrying were 3 to 5. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were strong, with Northwest consolidated coupon gold as a feature. State securities were quiet and strong. Stocks were active and buoyant, and the advance, which ranged from ½ to 4 per cent., extended as a general thing throughout the entire list. The greatest advance was in New York Central, which rose from 108½ to 112⅛, on a growing belief that the dividends this year will be raised from 8 to 10 per cent. There was a subsequent reaction to 110⅞, and a final recovery to 111⅞a111½. The advance in New York Central gave a strong tone to the whole market, although the increased strength of Northwest and St. Paul shares did much toward stimulating the general improvement. Northwest advanced to 42 for common and 59⅞ for preferred, closing at a reaction of only ⅛ per cent. In St. Paul there was an advance to 39⅞ for common and to 73½ for preferred, with the highest quotations current in the last sales. Hannibal & St. Joe advanced to 22 for common and to 33⅜ for preferred, the former closing at a reaction of ⅛ per cent. Lake Shore rose to 67⅞, and at the close reacted to 67½. Rock Island was strong. Illinois Central rose to 98. Others were active and higher, prices touching 22½ and closing at 22¼. Missouri Pacific advanced to 13¼, Wabash to 8⅜, C. C. & I. C. to 5¼, Erie to 16½, and Missouri, Kanasas & Texas to 8. There is some talk about a compromise between the Pennsylvania and C. C. & I. C. Companies. Pacific Mail advanced to 38⅛ and closed at 37⅞a37⅞. Union Pacific declined from 69⅞ to 69. Michigan Central advanced to 62. Western Union was steady, C. C. & I. was strong, rising to 59⅛a60 ex. dividend. Iron Mountain advanced to 20½, and Panama to 135. The transactions aggregated 171,000 shares, of which 10,000 shares were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwest, 8,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Pauls, 5,000 St. Joe common, 4,000 do preferred, 66,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 New York Central, 18,000 Ohios, and 7,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881 121⅛; 5-20s '65, 117; do of '65, new, 118⅜; do of '67, 120⅜; do of '68, 121⅝; 10-40s 117⅞; do coupons, 118⅝; new 5s, 119; currency sixes, 123⅛.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102⅝; Tennessee, new, 44⅞; do old, 46; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76⅞; Pacific Mail, 37⅞; Adams Express, 103; Fargo Express, 83; American Express, 58; U. S. Express, 59⅞; New York Central, 111⅞; Erie, 16⅜; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 132⅞; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 61⅞; Lake Shore, 62⅞; Union Pacific, 66⅞; Illinois Central, 100; Pittsburgh, 91⅞; Northwestern common, 41⅞; do preferred, 59⅞; New Jersey Central, 105; Rock Island, 107⅞; St. Paul, 39⅞; do preferred, 79; Toledo & Wabash, 106; do preferred, 107; Fort Wayne, 100⅞; Terre Haute, 4; do preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 22⅜; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21⅞; Indiana Central, 4⅞; Burlington & Quincy, 15⅞; Central Pacific, 105; Union, 103; Union grants, 103⅞; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 17⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119⅞; Panama, 132; Missouri Pacific, 118⅞; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 8⅞.

LONDON, January 21—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Consols: money, 93 27-32; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 105⅞; do '67, 108⅞; 10-40s, 106⅞; new 5s, 104⅞; New York Central, 98; Erie, 14⅞; preferred, 29.

PARIS, January 21—5 P. M.—Rentes, 66f 82½c.

FRANKFORT, January 21—5 P. M.—U. S. new 5s, 100.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 21.—There was a better demand for prints, shawls, hosiery, &c., by California and other jobbers, but the general trade continues quiet. Cotton goods are in limited request and steady. Corset jeans and cottonades are in moderate demand. Prints are in fair request. [Fa]ncy cassimeres and worsted coatings are [in]active. Low grade Kentucky jeans [in b]etter demand. Foreign goods are

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 21, 1876.

The general position of the leading markets has not varied much recently; trade, generally, is reported dull, but there is a more hopeful feeling in regard to the immediate future. Choice Butter took an upward turn to-day, while Eggs and Poultry, on the other hand, declined. Grain, Flour and Groceries have undergone no change, but the hog product, excepting Lard and Mess Pork, is lower.

APPLES—Selling at from $1,50a3,50 per bbl, and dull.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BEANS—Market continues very dull; prime navies offered at $1,25 per bushel.

BUTTER—As already intimated, there was a sharp upward turn in strictly prime table Butter to-day the supply of which was unequal to the demand; we were reported sales at 28a30c. Common and medium continues dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand.

CHEESE—Demand rather better but no improvement in prices; prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$12a13 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is expected. Peaches, prime halves, 12a13c; prime bright Apples, sliced, 10a11c; quartered, 9a10c.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and overstocked, and prices have further declined; fresh were sold at 20c, and late in the day offered freely at that figure.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsins, and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6,25a6,75 for new and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per lb.

GROCERIES—The leading staples present no new features to-day to which reference has not been made. Trade continues rather tame, but an early change for the better is expected.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12⅛	Standard B	10⅝
Crushed	11⅝	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11⅝	Refined Yellows	8⅛@9⅛
Powdered	11⅝	N. O. new crop	8⅛@9⅛
Standard A	10⅝		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27⅛
Prime Rio	24⅛@25	R. Rio, loose	27⅛
Good Rio	22@23	Roasted Java	34⅛
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70@75	Fair	55@60
Prime	65@70	Dark	45@50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
N.O. prime	58	Demarara	50@55

GRAIN—There is considerable inquiry for prime Wheat, of which the offerings continue light, although millers complain that they cannot afford to pay current rates and compete with western flours. We continue to quote Penna., Ohio and Indiana red at $1,25a1,32 for prime to choice; northwestern red, $1,35a1,38. The Oat market continues quiet, but with a limited supply, prices are fully maintained; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 40a41c; do, white, 42a43c. Corn is coming forward more freely, and prices are easier but unchanged; good mixed to prime yellow, on track, 50a52c for either ear or shelled—soft Corn dull at 45a47c. Rye quiet at 80a82c.

HAY—Baled is in fair demand, but unchanged; upland prairie, $13a14; timothy, $17a19.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way.

MILL FEED—The receipts for some days past have been comparatively light, but there is no improvement to report in the demand; Bran, $13a14 per ton; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a23.

ONIONS—$1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Turkeys very dull, and prices are lower; sales reported to day at 12½a13c per lb. Chickens also dull at about the same prices, 12a13c; live Chickens, 50a60c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts continue comparatively light, but the demand is confined almost wholly to supplying immediate wants. Peach Blows quotable at 38a40c per bush. on track.

PROVISIONS—With the exception of Mess Pork and Lard, we have reduced our quotations all around slightly, and trade continues slow, as it usually is at this particular time, although an increased demand within the next few weeks is expected. Following are the current rates.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb.	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10⅝	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14⅜	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	16	Do. in buckets	14½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6.50	Do. 3 lb caddies	16⅛
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	16½
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	13⅛	Do. 5 lb do	16⅞
Clear Sides	13⅜	Do. 6 lb do	15⅜
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21.00	Ham Sausage	9½
Family Mess Pork	21.00	Carbon Oil	12½
Short Cut "	21.00	Cheese	14
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13⅛	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. do. ½ bbls	4.15
		Do. do. bbls	9.00

SEEDS—Quiet; scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Clover Seed, $8,50a8,75; Timothy Seed, $2,75a3.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9⅜a10c; country do., 8⅜a9c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 20, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—We intimated in our last review that there was more inquiry, and that an increased volume of business was only a question of a little time; the subsequent course of the market has demonstrated that we were right. The sales during the past week were the largest in the aggregate we have had to record for several months, and while there has been no quotable advance in prices, the general tone of the market is firmer; good mill irons may be fairly quoted at $22½, 4 mos., although some holders are refusing to accept less than $23. Foundry irons continue quiet. Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.

70 tons No. 1 Fou'y H. R.	$26a27 00	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

110 tons Foundry	$25 00	4 mos
100 tons Foundry	25 00	4 mos

CONNELSVILLE COKE.

10 tons No. 1 Foundry	$25 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	23 00	cash
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	24 00	4 mos
300 tons Close White and Mottled	20 00	cash
200 tons Gray Forge	21 00	cash
100 tons Gray Forge	22 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge	$22 50	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	22 25	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	26 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	22 50	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	22 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	22 50	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	22 50	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	21 00	cash
300 tons Gray Forge	22 50	4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The general position of the market has not varied much since the date of our last review; business continues quiet, as it usually is at this particular time, but an early improvement is expected. Merchant Bars are quotable at $2,15a2,25, 60 days, that is with other sizes included; it is doubtful whether an order—exclusively for bars—could be placed under $2,25 or 2,30—some makers are refusing to accept less than $2,40.

NAILS.—The Nail trade, to use a common phrase, is considerably mixed; the effort made last week, by the western makers to advance rates to $2,85, 60 days, failed, and there appears to be no established price for the present. The price here is supposed to be $2,75, 60 days, with 10c per keg off on one hundred keg lots—it is intimated that Wheeling has been selling largely at $2,65, 10c per keg off. Horse Shoes quoted at 4⅜c per lb., cash, for round lots, and 5⅛a5½c in a jobbing way.

SCRAP.—There is not much doing in Scrap Iron, but there is rather more inquiry for Scrap Steel, with no recent change in prices. Following are about the current rates, cash: Car-wheels, $20 per gross ton—2,240 lbs.; No. 1 Railroad Wrought Scrap, $23 per net ton; Car Springs, $43 per net ton; Buggy Springs, $40.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of Wednesday, says: Scotch Pig.—There is a fair business being done, and prices are firmer. The following are makers' quotations: Gartsherrie No. 1, 76s 6d; Coltness No. 1, 80s 6d; Glengarnock No. 1, 72s; Eglinton No. 1, 66s 6d. No change to note in Manufactured Iron or Rails.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PIG.—The market continues without change. Makers are very much dissatisfied with present prices, but consumers show no eagerness to avail themselves of them beyond supplying their current wants, and consequently transactions are limited to small sales. Prices are as before quoted, viz: No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; and Gray Forge, $19a20.

SCOTCH PIG.—The market in Scotland shows an improved tone; but on this side affairs are exactly as last reported. There have been no arrivals or sales of any consequence, and we quote as before: Coltness, $32; Glengarnock, $31; Gartsherrie, $32,50; Eglinton, $29,50a30.

RAILS.—We still hear of inquiries, and a sale of 2,000 tons American Iron on private terms is reported. We quote Iron: $42a46, at mill, and Steel, $65a67.

OLD RAILS.—A sale of 400 tons T's at $21 again reduces the price of this article. This is the lowest point reached since the cheap times before the war, and it would not be easy to place many at this rate, although there are a great many held above it.

SCRAP.—There is nothing to report in Scrap. We simply repeat our quotation of $30.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

PIG IRON.—There is very little business to report, and sales have been entirely in small lots. The tone of the market is weak, and if legitimate and responsible buyers of large lines were to come forward, there is no doubt that holders would be willing to make liberal concessions in order to effect sales. The trade is in that sensitive condition, however, that reducing prices in order to attract buyers would probably only result in still further demoralizing the market without securing any appreciable increase of business, so that there is nothing doing except in small lines, and that to meet actual and immediate requirements. We continue our late quotations, viz.: No. 1 Foundry, $23a24; No. 2 Foundry, $21a22; Gray Forge, $18a22.

BARS—There is not much doing, and prices are weak, 2 3c to 2·5c being about the average price at which sales are made.

RAILS.—No business of importance has transpired since our last report, but an active inquiry is noted, which may result in further business. We quote Steel Rails at $65a67, and $42 to $46 for Iron Rails at the mills.

OLD RAILS.—We hear of no large sales this week, and prices may be quoted $24a25—latest sales being at $24. Street Rails, $27,50.

SCRAP—We repeat former quotations, viz: $27a29 for Wrought, and $16a18 for Cast. One sale is reported at $19 for an extra lot, but the price is considered exceptional.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 21, 1876.

The market for the raw article was again firmer to-day, and prices have been pushed up still higher; immediate shipment, $2,05a2,07½; United certificates, $1,81¼a1,82⅜. Refined firmer, but not quotably higher; Philadelphia delivery, 13⅜a14c; on cars here, 10⅜a10⅝c. There was nothing done however, refiners refusing to sell at quoted rates.

The receipts of Crude in Pittsburgh during 1874 were 1,505,377 bbls; in 1875, 1,115,301 bbls, showing a falling off of 390,076 barrels.

Barrels unchanged; city make quoted at $1,30; countries at $1,15a1,20.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. T. Bond	Loomis & Co	164

A New York View of Wheat.

(From Trafton's Circular, Jan. 15.)

The features of our wheat market the past week have presented a decided contrast to those of the preceding week and a far more active demand has prevailed greatly changing the tone and spirit of the market, which for some time past has been greatly depressed, and it has seemed to us most unreasonably so, as we have regarded the situation as a strong one, and since the 1st of June have felt confidant that the injury to the winter wheat crop by frost was so great as to prevent prices ruling low, and since then this position has been constantly strengthened by the protracted rains and floods here and in Europe; indeed, we do not remember a season during the past thirty years when the injury by rains was so general and marked—not confined to any particular section, but a very large part of the area of the winter and spring wheat producing States, and so protracted and extended have been the storms and floods that it would be almost impossible to approximate the amount of the damage, and hence we cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy the exporting power of the country, but feel assured that the public have been misled by the numerous editorials throughout the land, greatly misrepresenting the situation, have done much injury, more especially with those not well informed, and with foreign readers our reputation for accurate statistical information will be greatly impaired. The fact is, but few editors here have any knowledge of the crop of the country, and the agricultural statistics published at Washington cannot be relied upon. The movement in wheat at the northwest has been very light, and prices have improved. Our advices from various parts of Wisconsin represent the supplies in the hands of farmers as light, and express the opinion that sixty-eight or seventy per cent of the last crop, has already been marketed. From Minnesota the estimate is that more than half is exhausted. The quantity used by millers excels that of last year very considerably. The increase in the home consumption is variously estimated, probably 6 per cent., and the increased requirements of farmers for seed is placed at 10 per cent. From Iowa the reports are extremely discouraging, the intelligence in regard to the quantity and quality of that on hand is anything but hopeful of any considerable supplies thence of really good wheat the coming spring, and it is very plain to us that no State in the Union suffered more than Iowa from excessive moisture, and of the moderate surplus they now have on hand very little of it is really Nos. 1 and 2—the major part of it must be classed as No. 3 and rejected, and the same is true of Northern Illinois. If we place the crop of Minnesota last year at 34,000,000 bu., which is a large estimate, and assume her present supply to be 18,000,000 bu. we cannot estimate her supply of sound wheat at over 6,000,000 bu., of which one-third will be required for seed, hence the prospect of liberal supplies of really good wheat from that State (which is so popular with millers everywhere) is anything but encouraging. Quite a large trade has been done in rejected ungraded and No. 3 spring, both for export and milling, at hardening prices, and we find our stock is rapidly diminishing. Our millers have also purchased choice red and amber wheats freely—the former has been taken to a limited extent for export to the continent—but inferior red winter has been slow of sale, and is not wanted here. Choice white has sold slowly but at extreme prices. Our advices from Europe are favorable for a large and growing demand for our surplus as the season advances. The stocks of white wheat at Liverpool and London are large—chiefly from the Pacific coast—and the opinion is expressed that all our surplus spring will be required by their millers to give this the required strength and consistency.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—30 bbls whisky, J. Seiferth & Co; 14 sks rags, 1 do copper and brass, J. Benedict; 187 pigs lead, Penna. Lead Co; 1 wash stand, D. G. Stewart & Co; 8 emp f bbls, Henderson & Bro; 2 bbls tallow, 1 tub do, 1 keg do, W. Flaccus & Son; 1 box do, 4 bdls g hides, John G. Brant; 16 sks rags, J. Benedict; 3 trcs lard, Head, C. & Co; 1 bbl eggs, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 5 trcs hams, F. Sellers & Co; 10 qr bbts tobacco, 8 cads do, H. Dallmyer; 1 car staves, C. A. Wormcastle; 290 sks flour, S. Lindsay Jr. & Co; 1 car straw, Irwin & H; 8 rolls leather, W. Flaccus & Son; 150 trcs hams, W. B. Hays & Son; 24 pcs, 40 b springs, A. French & Co; 1 box h ware, S. Reynolds & Co; 8 bbls alcohol, Harris & E; 2 boxes, Hall's Safe & Lock Co; 64 steel w skeines, 4 bxs extra, M. McWhinney & Co; 5 bxs butter, 1 hf bbl do, G. Begler; 2 trcs sausage, Watt, L. & Co; 100 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 safe, T. Barnes; 11 empty oil bbls, Mills & Co; 50 barrels w clay, Dithridge & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—26 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 63 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 1 do wheels, G. W. Glass; 1 do clay, Star Brick Co; 1 do bark, J. C. Lappe; 1 do lub oil, Dalzell & Son; 1 do flour, S. S. Marvin; 2 do stone, J. McGraw; 1 do machinery, Jas. Hill & Co; 1 do hay, Aiken, W. & P; 1 do corn, Elwood & McC; 1 do brick, Jones & L; 41 do coal, Armstrong, D. & Co; 3 do stone, Lucy Furnace Co; 5 do, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 2 do l oil, Loomis & Co; 11 emt bbls, G. G. Pennoc; 13 do, Walker, D. & Bro; 16 do, Dilworth & Bro; 1 box butter, D. Thompson; 1 do poultry, J. Heileman; 5 b hides, W. Flaccus & Son; 40 bxs n locks, S. H. Jackson; 22 bdls paper, L. W. Neeb; 12 sks corn, 5 bkts cabbage, Thos. McCourt; 5 bdls paper, A. C. Bakewell & Co, 5 do, Harris & E; 5 do, Morrison & B; 12 sacks corn, J. Clark; 1 lot h h goods, S. H. Miller; 1 piece casting, A. Bradley & Co; 1 bx butter, 11 sks flour, Jno. White & Son; 1 box butter, A. C. Foster; 1 do, G. W. Given; 1 do, 1 do poultry, Vangorder & S; 43 bdls hides, S. Purviance; 2 d hogs, W. Hoffman & Bro; 7 pieces pipes, 1 stove, G. W. Glass; 1 box butter, 1 bbl eggs, M. Schwartz; 1 box rags, Arbuckles & Co; 1 do, butter, 1 do eggs, H. Gerwig & Son; 1 d hog, Jno. Hoffman; 1 bbl eggs, W. A. Bartley; 1 box butter, C. K. Totten; 4 emt kegs, J. Rhodes; 6 bxs glass ware, Steinmetz & V; 6 emt kegs, Pier, D. & Co; 1 bbl g ware, H. W. Buffum & Co; 1 bureau, 1 wash stand, 1 bdls moulding, Dr. J. P. Watson; 4 bxs brushes, Hill, W. & Co; 1 bdl handles, H. J. Wright; 1 box glass ware, T. B. Gergentein; 7 cars coal, A. V. R. R. Co; 4 do, C. & P. R. R. Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.—4 kegs a butter, C. W. Hazel & Co; 4 do, James H. Loh & Co; 1 car potatoes, P. Godell; 1 do, Peabody, H. & Co; 2 do, L. McDonald; 2 do, S. Sweetland; 192 boxes cheese, Dilworth Bros; 3 cks q ware, L. S. Layton; 1 tub butter, 1 box do, 1 bucket do, W. E. Douglass; 3 bxs poultry, J. H. Loh & Co; 2 bbls eggs, A. Austin; 1 do d poultry H. Rea Jr; 2 do tallow, Curry & M; 3 tubs butter, 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 sacks rags, 4 bdls do, McElroy & Co; 3 bbls s iron, C. Ruggles & Co; 41 sks rags, J. Harrison; 62 kegs nails, 22 bars iron, 1 bdl do, W. H. Brown; 49 sks oats, 19 do corn, 100 barrels flour, Shomaker & Co; 43 sks oats, 58 sacks bran, I. Hippley; 1 car stone, Coleman & M; 80 sks b flour, A. Bricker & Son; 42 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 10 tubs butter, J. A. Graff & Son; 270 bdls rails, Lyle, B. & McC; 65 do, Thomas Hare & Bro; 6 cars 1 stone, Moorhead & Co; 50 bbls spirits, Hostetter & S; 1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 1 do c meal, McBane & A; 3 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, Roberts & S; 5 bxs soap, Carter Bros; 90 bbls flour, D. Wallace; 10 hf bbls lard, 35 cases do, J. H. Parker & Co; 100 buckets do, Walker, C. & Co; 25 bbls spirits, J. Seifreth & Co; 10 do, J.J. Speck & Co; 2 cars l stone, E. Thompson Steel Work.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—6 bales hops, C. Bauerline Bro. & Co; 1 box d goods, Lee S. Smith; 1 case mdse, D. Kinser; 6 bbls oil, 1 case paint, Paine, A. & T; 1 box h ware, J. P. Smith, Son & Co; 17 bdls paper, Ommert & H; 5 bales rubber, Hartley, McK & Co; 743 pcs, 1 box steel, Culmer Spring Co; 27 bdls k d chairs, B. Rothman; 4 bbls eggs, 2 kegs butter, P. Duff & Son; 36 bdls chairs, A. Ortleib; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, W. P. Seibert; 9 bbls sunds, 2 d hogs, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 bbl eggs, E. Fox & Co; 17 pcs copper, S. Cadman; 31 bbls sunds, Voigt M. & Co; 32 bdls poles, Lyle, B. & McC; 3 cars ties, R. Pitcairn; 8 pkgs eggs and butter, J. J. Pettit & Co; 25 bdls hides, James Callery & Co; 10 bbls o meal, Weisbrod & W; 3 do, Schlegel & Z; 8 do flour, Dr. Pershing; 13 sks oats, B. Miller; 1 car brick, Lloyd & B; 32 bbls s steel, Singer, N. & Co; 1 car oats, W. G. Miller.

ALLEGHENY STATION—7 pkgs mdse, S. Moon; 13 bags oats, 4 do corn, J. Leitch; 3 bxs butter, 2 do eggs, J. Herbert; 3 bags d corn, A. Austin & Co; 2 cars lumber, Hamilton, L. A. & Co; 1 do cooperage, Thos. A. Wegin; 1 do lumber, H. S. Portser; 8 bags bw flour, D. Brenner; 10 bbls h iron, J. M. Hemphill; 1 car hay, Hack & S; 5 pkgs butter, A. Ketler; 2 bbls eggs, J. Dudger; 8 pkgs cheese, 3 do butter, 4 do eggs, Isaac Oesch; 90 sks corn, Price & Son; 19 sacks rags, M. Spratt; 4 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, Mrs. Gilbert; 4 do eggs, 2 do butter, J. Essenwine; 5 do, 1 do eggs, R. Carson; 8 do butter, 7 do eggs, H. Lenz; 2 do poultry, J. F. Stacey; 1 do eggs, J. Heck; 5 bbls flour, 32 sks do, G. McFerron.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR.—1 car corn, M. F. Herron; 1 do, Jno. Rose; 2 do wheat, Marshall, McK. & Co; 5 cars barley, J. Rhodes; 2 do, J. Schinner.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,10; No. 2 $1,01½ spot; 99⅜c seller February and March, has sold at $1,00½ seller February; No. 3 81c; rejected 66c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 30⅜a31c spot; 31c seller February. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 43½c spot; 42½c seller February; 45½c seller May. Rye quiet, steady and unchanged. Barley firm at 80a81c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, but lower; $19,15a19,17½ spot; $19,12½a19,22 1-2 seller February; $19,52 1-2a19,55 seller March. Lard quiet and weak; $12,10 spot; $12,17 1 2 a12,20 seller February; $12,32 1-2a12,35 seller March. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1,08.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Flour firm; receipts 14,000 bbls.; super western and State $4,50a4,65; common to good $5,00a5,35; good to choice $5,40a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a8,75; St. Louis $5,40a9,00; extra Ohio $5,00a8,75. Rye flour quiet; $4,20a5,25. Cornmeal more active; $3,00a3,40. Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts 21,000 bush.; spring ungraded $1,03; No. 1 spring $1,34a1,40; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,22a1,24; No. 3 do $1,10a1,11; winter red western no grade $1,05. Corn closed heavy and lower; receipts 56,000 bush.; mixed unmerchantable 52 1-2c; yellow western 64a66c; white 62a64c. Rye quiet; Canada in bond 95c. Barley firm and unchanged. Malt more active; $1,01a1,02. Oats fairly active and a shade firmer; receipts 9,000; western mixed State 44a48c; white western 46a52c. Hay firm; shipping 85c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8a8⅜c; prime 8⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet; Rangoon 6½c. Petroleum firm but quiet; crude 8¾a8⅞c; refined 14a14½c. Rosin quiet at 62½a67½c. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Eggs heavy at 20a23c. Pork dull at $20,75a21. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; western long clear 10⅜a11c. Lard heavy; prime steam 10⅞a11c. Butter: western 16a25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,10½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Petroleum quiet; refined 13⅜c; crude 11a11½c. Clover seed scarce and wanted; $12,50. Flax seed is worth $1,65. Flour quiet; medium low grades weak; superfine $4a4,25; extra $4,25a4,62½; unsound $5,50; Minnesota family $5,75a6,50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $6a6,50; high grades do $7a8,50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1,37a1,40; amber $1,41; western red $1,05a1,20. Rye 88c. Corn dull; yellow 57a61c; white 60c. Oats weak; white 44a48c; mixed and stained 42a43c. Whisky steady; $1,11 for western iron bound. Butter quiet and dull; New York and Bradford county extras 32a33c; do firsts 28a31c; western extras 27a28c; do firsts 24a26c; rolls western extras 24a25c; do first 18a23c. Cheese firm; choice grades of New York fancy 13¾c; prime 12½a13 1-4c; western fine 12½a13c. Eggs dull; demand light; stock large; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 23a24c; western do 22a23c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 western red $1,38; Pennsylvania red $1,39a1,40. Corn firm; western mixed new 61½c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull, but firm; 80a85c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet, steady and unchanged. Pork: new $21a21,25. Lard unchanged. Butter dull and weak except extras, which were scarce and firm; western extras 25a26c; firsts 22a24c. Petroleum very strong; crude 8c; refined 14c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes 16½a19½c; jobbing 17a20½c. Whisky dull; $1,12.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 21.—Refined petroleum 10 3-4d; spirits do 9 1-2d. Tallow 49⅜s.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton steady; 6⅜a6 15-16d; sales 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. California white wheat: average 10s 3da10s 5d; do club 10s 9da11s 1d. Lard 65s. Bacon: long clear 50s. Receipts of wheat in the past three days 20,000 qrs, including 13,000 American.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Cotton quiet; 12 3-8a12½c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; $1,05a1,15. Corn firm; 44a46c. Oats quiet and firm; 38a42c. Rye quiet and firm; 80a82c. Pork nominal. Bulk meats 20 days in salt: 7½a10¼a12 1-8c. Bacon 9¼a11⅜a12¼a12½c. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar cured ham; 14a14½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash $1,23½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 $1,19; extra white Michigan held at $1,37½; $1,38 offered; amber Michigan $1,24; seller February $1,23 7-8; seller March $1,28; seller April $1,30. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed spot 44c; low mixed 45c; no grade 42½c; damaged 40c. Oats unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Cotton firm at 12½c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet at $1,30a1,35. Corn steady at 43c. Oats dull at 35a42c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring $1,10a1,15. Rye dull at 80c. Pork dull at $20. Lard market easier; kettle jobbing 13a13½c. Bulk meats quiet at 7a7¼a10¼a10⅜a10⅝c. Bacon dull at 9a11⅛a13⅜a12⅝c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,06.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 21.—Flour firm and demand good at $4a4,50; western super $4,75a5,50; common extras $5a6; Wisconsin extras $5,50a6,75; Minnesota extras $6a7; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,25a8,25; Illinois $6,50a9; St. Louis fancy and Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet at 65a68c for mixed and yellow. Oats in fair demand at 48a53c for mixed and No. 2 white; 44a46c for rejected; 56a57c for No. 1 white.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Cotton: better feeling and prices unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,52½. Corn quiet at 39½a39⅜c. Oats firm at 35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $19,75. Lard dull at 11½c. Bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Green meats: nothing doing. Whisky lower at $1,08.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Flour quiet and neglected. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09; hard $1,20; No. 2 $1,00⅜; No. 3 88⅜c. Corn quiet and nominal; No. 2 mixed 45c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 32½c. Barley weak and drooping; No. 2 spring 94½a95c; No. 3 56c. Rye dull; No. 1 78c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cotton quiet at 12a12½c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 2,000 bales; shipments 2,700 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 53a55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 21.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 69c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,08; No. 2 Bay Quinte $1,15; No. 1 Canada $1,23.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Beeves: receipts 1,790, making 5,379 in four days, against 2,960 last week; demand moderate; scarcely equal to supply; market closed weak; further decline of ⅛c for best lot in market; fat Illinois steers 1,400 lbs had to be sold at 11⅜c; good bunches 11⅛c; common to fair steers and oxen 8⅜a11 1-4c. Sheep: Arrivals 1,930, making 19,970 in four days, against 18,740 last week; good and prime scarce and firm at full prices; inferior to fair dull and weak with a downward tendency; extreme range 5½a7 1-4c; most sales at 5⅜a6 1-2c. Swine: receipts 3,760, making 13,870 in four days, against 16,500 last week; live a shade firmer; 7 1-2a7⅜c; car load of Ohios, 160 lbs, 7⅜c.

BUFFALO, January 21.—Cattle: receipts 595 head; total for week 6,735 head; no sales; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,800 head; total for week 16,800 head; market moderately active at yesterday's quotations. Hogs: receipts 2,300 head; total for week 22,700 head; market fairly active; Yorkers $7,25a7,35; heavy $7,35a7,40.

ALBANY, January 21.—Cattle: receipts 285 cars, against 147 last week; average quality as good as last week; prices show a decline of ⅜ to ½c. Sheep and lambs: receipts small; prices firm; common to fair 5a6c; fair to good 6a6 1-2c and 6 1-2a7 1-2c; lambs sold readily; 6a7c common to fair; 7a7½c fair to good; 8a8⅜c extras.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Hogs in good demand; shipping grades $6,50a7; packing $7a7,20; extras $7,25a7,35. Cattle steady; demand exceeds the supply; good to prime native shipping steers $4,50a4,75; fair $4a4,50; choice native cows $3,50a3,75; native stockers $2,50a4.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Hogs quiet and firm; common to good light $7a7,15; fair to good packing $7,20a7,40; choice heavy nominally $7,45a7,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 21.—Receipts of hogs 2,500; prices $6,80a7,10.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Wool slightly in improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a50c, X 46a48c, medium 49a51c, coarse 46a49c; New York, Michigan and western fine 42a45c, medium 49a54c, coarse 45a49c; combing washed 58a65c, combing unwashed 42c; Canada combing 63c, fine unwashed 30a32c, coarse and medium unwashed 35a39c, tub washed 50a57c, extra and merino pulled 40a42c, No. 1 super pulled 40a42c; Texas fine and medium 24a26c; Texas coarse 21a23c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton steady at 13 13-16c; January 13 13-32a13½c; February 14 3-16a14 5-16c; March 13 13-32c; April 13 21 32c; May 13 27-32a14⅛c; June 14 1-16c; July 14 3-16a14⅜c; August 14 9-16a14⅜c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft.	in.	Change —or † ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill	30	9	†2	4	S	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, Ohio	28	6		†1	SE	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	2	6		—2	E	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	5	9		†1	E	Tht'ng.
Keokuk, Iowa	4			—11	E	Lt. Rain.
Leavenworth, Ks.	5	8		—4	SE	Cloudy.
Louisville	12		—1	9	SE	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	23	3	†1	10	SE	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	31	10	†1	8	SE	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	3		—6	N	Cloudy.
Shreveport	22	10			SE	Lt. Rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	9			†8	S	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	37	7		—3	S	Cloudy.

L. A. WELSH, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 11 feet 6 inches, and falling slowly. Clear and colder; business at the landing was very tame yesterday.

THE Smoky City passed Vicksburg on Thursday, going down.

THE E. H. Durfee, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was at Cairo on Thursday.

THE Dawn and Bonnie Lee are caught above Shreveport, Red river, in a jam.

BOTH the Allegheny and Monongahela were falling at headwaters yesterday.

THE B. D. Wood is en route for this port, having passed Middleport on Wednesday.

THE Ark reports having met the Arlington, below Wheeling, flat down in the water.

THE Arlington will extend her next trip from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, as she did the last one.

THE Warner and barges, en route from New Orleans, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

THE towboats Coal City and Ark arrived, and the Granite State, for Portsmouth, was the only departure.

THE Salt Valley is due on Sunday, and leaves for Ironton and intermediate points, on Monday, at 3 P. M.

CAPT. BILL HAMBLETON has contracted with Marshall & Kilpatrick, of St. Louis, for the machinery of the new steamer H. K. Peck.

THE Exchange, from Cinc[innati], [w]as due last night, and will no do[ubt arrive] this morning. She wi[ll leave on her re]turn trip at once.

MR. HENRY MCGEARY, formerly a well known river steward and an old Pittsburgher, is now keeping a steamboat bakery at No. 812 N. Levee, St. Louis.

As will be seen by card, the fine steamer John L. Rhoads, Capt. Vandergrift, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. Mr. John C. Fisher and Charles Greenlee are associated together in the office.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. PORTER, a veteran Southern boatman, died in New Orleans on last Friday. He was born in Maysville, Kentucky, but had been a resident of New Orleans for twenty years.

CAPT. PARISOT is having bad luck with his new boats. A few weeks ago the Belle Yazoo sunk above Bayou Sara. Now the St. Francis Belle is breaking in two—hard aground at the foot of Island 65.

W. C. NEWTON, second mate of the Ohio No. 4, is sick, and James Halliday, engineer, is in Gallipolis. Both are indicted for bad treatment of a hand on deck, and the latter has not yet been arrested.

JEPTHA DIXON, an old and well known Upper Mississippi Captain and pilot, died last week on his farm near Gilead, Pike County, Ill., where he has resided for the last fifteen or twenty years. Captain Dixon was engaged in steamboating for over thirty years.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, under date of Wednesday, says: The A. J. Baker lies about one hundred feet from the water. Captain Prime Emerson sent down a lot of rigging and screws to her on the E. C. Elliott last night. He thinks she can be put in to the river for $800.

DISPATCHES from Washington, D. C., received yesterday, say that the case of McMillan vs. J. L. Rhoads, before the United States Supreme Court, was dismissed. This virtually closes this great suit, and places McMillan in a position to dictate terms to steamboat owners for the use of the steam capstan.—*St. Louis Globe.*

THE stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company held their annual election Wednesday, and elected the following Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year: W. F. Davidson, P. S. Davidson, Wm. Rhodes, W. E. Burr, Peter Conrad, R. C. Gray, Thos. H. Griffith and Darius Hunkins. The new Board meet to-day, Saturday for the purpose of electing officers.

WESTERN produce is not the only thing that is a drug in the New Orleans market. Tonnage is just as much in excess of the demand as anything else, as will be seen by this from the *Times* of that city: "The splendid towboat Iron Mountain, Captain W. C. Gray, and Commodore, J. H. Dunlap, will no doubt make a move to-day to load her barges for some point where the most freight offers."

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Nimick & Co. m	3	R. Wister m	2
Lewis, O. & P. m	2	W.J.Hammond s i	1
Maloney & L. s i	1	Dilworth & Co. o r	4
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Wilson, W & Co. m	1		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Lewis O. m P. m	2	Isabella Fur. o	5
C. A. Carpenter i	4	Lucy Fur. o	2
Nimick & Co. m	24	Byers McC & Co m	10
E. Thompson m	15	Zug & Co. m	2
Chess, S. & Co. m	1		
Total			65

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Soho Furnace o	3	Shoenberger & Co. o	1
Isabella Fur. o	4	S. B. & Co. o	6
Zug & Co. m	2		
Total			16

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER **JOHN L. RHOADS.**

Master J. M. VANDERGRIFT
Clerk JOHN C. FISHER

Will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, No. 13 Wood street. GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET—EVERY WEDNESDAY, 12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER **EMMA GRAHAM.**

E. B. COOPER ....Master.
N. EARHART ....Clerk.

Will leave as announced. Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. on day of departure. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, No. 13 Wood street, or GEORGE H. GHRIEST. Freights will be received at the wharfboat of S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M. Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER **SALT VALLEY.**

T. SANFORD ....Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY ....Clerks

Will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.

European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.

Please apply to

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed. Rates as low as by any other first-class route. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia. LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. McCORMICK, Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, WM. SEMPLE, 165 Federal street, Allegheny City.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard—567 Liberty St.

Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE

COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward. Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.

For sale by ROBT. F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

347 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 31st street and A. V. R. R.,

DEALER IN

Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,

LIME, PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

FULL LINE GROCERIES.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.

100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.
2 Cars Choice Michigan White Wheat.
Corn, Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive. Also—
10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.
A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty Street. Office up stairs.

DECEMBER 10, 1875.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE, ... Allegheny City.

PETER KEIL. ... F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c. 349 LIBERTY STREET, Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, 205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

JOHN SHIPTON ....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Great Reduction in the Price of STEAM BOILERS.

THE AMERICAN

Sectional Steam Boiler Co.

Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated

WEIGAND BOILER!

Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations who contemplate putting in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee our Boilers to be as represented. For pamphlets, testimonials and other information, call on or address the Company, at their office,

No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,

PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE

Boiler Works.

JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

No. 31 Penn Avenue.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.

Carnegie Brothers & Co.,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURUERS OF

Bridge Iron

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams.

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR. Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes. General Office and Works:

33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York. Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

POTATOES—500 BUSHELS CHOICE Peach Blows, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street. November 20, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.

Iron Bank Block,

Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland, James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace, James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly, Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 171 Federal Street.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum, D. Macferron, Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright.

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS

FOR

STEAM BOILERS!

TAKES THE

PREMIUM.

They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no moveable parts to get out of order.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

WM. G. PRICE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS, SUGAR KETTLES,

Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

No. 29 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled AND Sand Rolls

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse:

No. 38 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

IRON CITY FOUNDRY.

Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OILS.

Waring Bros.,

(Successors to WARING & KING)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN

Petroleum and its Products

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address: WARING BROTHERS & CO., ... Water street.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS. PRATT & ROBINSON, 8 Spruce street, New York. ROBINSON & PRATT, 714 Sansom street, Philadelphia. Printing Inks of every grade and color. Clear ... on ... and Fours ...

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PLANISHED

AND REFINED SHEET IRON.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROOFS.

W. B. Scaife & Sons,

Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,

79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Erect in any part of the United States,

IRON ROOF FRAMES

MANUFACTURERS OF

CORRUGATED IRON,

The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT

IRON DOME HEAD,

Kitchen Range Boiler,

EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.

Sheet and Plate Iron Work. AND COPPER PIPES.

GRAPHIC

SELF-FEED

Base Burner,

GUARANTEED TO BURN

SOFT COAL, HARD COAL, OR COKE.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30

Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works.

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

A. TOMLINSON & CO.

Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description, RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL.

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Manufacturers of

Best Refined Cast Steel,

Of every description; also

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave. New York, 30 Gold St....Chicago, 146 Lake St. Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST STEEL.

Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41 a. m., 1:31, 11:46 a. m., 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:44 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:06 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:31 a. m., 1:41, 4:31, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:31 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:41 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 3:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 4:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:31 and 10:01 p. m.

Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 6:36 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler	6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler	2:36 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM.	9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.

SPRINGDALE ACCOM. 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.

TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION ..11:31 p. m.

MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER 3:31 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time.

Express connecting from Butler	10:11 a. m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler	5:51 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation	8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.

Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.

Market Train from Butler 9:11 a.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:42am
4 Columbus Mail	7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:42pm
2 Limited Mail	6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	8:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation	9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	7:12pm
5 Southern Express	2:32am
41 Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.

Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily. ... Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, ...

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6.50am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail	8:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:50am
Homestead Ac.	5:58pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	5:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8.00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 P. M., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 11:12 a. m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 63 Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. "CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE."

Change of Time—Winter Arrangement.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 26 1875, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:45am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac	11:00am	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Through Express	7:10am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:00am
McKeesport Ac	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:10pm	McKeesport Ac	6:05pm
McKeesport Ac	6:20pm	Uniontown Ac.	5:35pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:00pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:05am

Mail trains daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Express West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and South.

R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent, 55 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 12, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail.	8.27am	Chicago Ex.	12:27
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	[illegible]pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War. Ac	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	3:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:37pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom.	6:55am	Night Express	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom.	9:25am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:20pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	3:45pm
2d S. Works Ac	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:30pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. east and to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special physician, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price, 50 cents. Address as above, or call.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

A CARD—TO ALL WHO ARE suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.— ...

HOME NEWS.

SEARCHING AFTER TRUTH.

Second Day of the Investigation into the Alleged Reform School Cruelties.

A Chapter of Interesting Testimony Furnished by the Inmates—Alleged Cruelties Disappearing Under the Rigid Scrutiny of the Committee—Something Definite About McElhany's Charge of the Misuse of Public Funds.

The second day of the investigation into the discipline of the Reform School was begun yesterday at 10 A. M., in the institution, by Messrs. Wells and Bakewell. Miss Pence, who was on the stand at the hour of adjournment last night, did not put in an appearance promptly, and the committee proceeded to the examination of inmates of the institution. Mr. Swartzwelder appeared as counsel for Mr Avery and Mr. Doty appeared on behalf of the prosecutors. The first witness examined was Mary Kernan, a white girl of foerteen. After being informed of the meaning of the oath, she was examined by the committee, and in answer to questions testified as follows:

I have been here four years next September; do housework in Mrs. Avery's room; I sweep, make beds and clean up in the morning; in the afternoon I go to school; also in the evening; I attend to Mr. Avery's children, Girty and Jack, also; Topsy Black helps me in working in Mrs. Avery's room; I have been whipped once or twice; the first time I got whipped I was in the boys' dining-room working; I was talking, and Miss Kimmel reported me to Miss McCoy; Miss McCoy then whipped me in the girls' hall; she whipped me with one of them big whips; it was covered with leather, and about three feet long; she struck me over the shoulder and on the back; she gave me ten or eleven cuts; I didn't cry; this was about two years ago; she cut me also on the breast; the second time I was whipped I was in the main building; I didn't do what I was told and Miss Cook reported me to Miss McCoy; Miss McCoy then gave me five or six cuts with a whip; this was also in the hall; Miss McCoy slapped me once on the cheek because I wouldn't stop talking to Ann McCarthy; it was a slap with her open hand; these were the only times I ever was punished.

MR. AVERY NEVER WHIPPED ME.

nor threatened to whip me; Mr. Avery whipped his own children once; they had got out their father's whips and were racing Martha Jackson and Lizzie Jones, two of the main building girls, they were playing at the time; I have seen a good many girls whipped; I have seen Lucinda Jones, Mary Trimmer, Martha Jackson and Martha Hewey whipped by Miss McCoy; she whipped them sometimes with a window stick; she would give the girls sometimes a little crack on the back when they talked at table; Miss Byington, a teacher, used to whip some, too, with a little red whip; two or three girls a week would get whipped; Miss Byington left about two years ago; have seen Miss Dickey hit Mary Walker with a ruler on two or three different occasions; never saw any others whip girls except Miss McCoy and Miss Byington; never saw Miss Lee or Miss Watson do any whipping; was sent to my room once as punishment and locked in over afternoon and night; I got my meal in the room at that time; when we are really bad we get only bread and water.

To Mr. Gill—When Mr. Avery whipped Gertie and Jack he was a little angry; didn't hear him say at any time that he "would take the hide off anybody."

To Mr. Swartzwelder—It was about a year ago when I was whipped the second time.

To Mr. Gill—Mr. Avery has never questioned me anything about these whippings.

TOPSY'S TESTIMONY.

This finished Mary Kernan's testimony, and Topsy Black, a bouncing colored girl of about nineteen years, was then sworn, and testified:

My right name is Ellen Herron; I got the name of "Topsy" from Mrs. Black, with whom I lived before coming here; I was in the Refuge two years; was away six months, and have been back two years; I work in Mrs. Avery's room; after breakfast I clean the rooms, and when I have finished them I get out in the yard and play awhile, and then go to dinner; from half-past two to four o'clock I go to school, then go up stairs, light the gas and play a little more; then we have supper, and then we go to school again until about eight o'clock; then we go to bed; I have been whipped some; I never counted how many times; I have been whipped more than six and may be twelve times; I got whipped first for talking while I was at work; I was kitchen girl then; Miss Connor was the house keeper then; Miss McCoy whipped me; she punished me with a whip; struck me two or three times on the shoulders; it didnt hurt me; this was a couple of months after I came; about two weeks after that I was whipped by Miss McCoy; I was whipped once by Miss Byington, school teacher, for not learning my lesson; she whipped me the hardest and with a longer whip than Miss McCoy's; Miss McCoy slapped me once in the kitchen; Mr. Avery never whipped, nor did he shake a whip at me; I saw him whip Gertie once for making a noise in the hall and chasing some of the main building girls with his whip; Mr. Avery scolded Mary Kernan and I for not keeping the children quiet; didn't hear him say that he would take the hide off us; I have not been whipped now for more than a year; have seen other girls struck and whipped; saw Mr. Avery whip Annie Vandegrist once; it was two or three weeks after I came here; he whipped her with his whip; she had tried to run off, and had given him impudence; Miss McCoy, I suppose, could not do anything with her; saw Miss Byington and Miss Kimmell whip girls; saw Mrs. Miller, assistant matron, strike Mary Davis on the head with her keys; Mr. Avery keeps his whip in his library; it is his buggy whip.

To Mr. Gill—I didn't like the sewing room.

Mr. Wells—Why didn't you like it?

"Topsy" hesitated, but at last said it was because she didn't like to sew.

Mr. Gill—Did the girls give the sewing-room any name?

"Topsy"—They called it the "girl's hell."

Mr. Gill—There are a good many whips in the house?

"Topsy"—Yes.

Mr. Gill—How large is the largest?

"Topsy"—Nearly as big as a wagon-whip.

This finished "Topsy's" testimony, and Mary Trimmer, a white girl of about sixteen, was next called and testified as follows:

I have been in the refuge four years; was one of the citchen girls; Miss Pence had charge of us; went to school part of the day; don't remember Miss McCoy coming into the kitchen and whipping the girls promiscuously with a wagon whip; I was whipped in the yard by Miss McCoy once for hallooing; it was a little switch and she gave me two cuts; I have been out of the refuge since—for three months—and came back last February; I was in Sewickley while I was out; I was whipped since I came back by Miss McCoy for giving impudence to Mrs. Miller;

IT WAS A LITTLE BLACK COWHIDE THIS TIME;

I got a good many cuts; Miss Pence once struck me on the head and back with her keys for disobeying her; they broke where the string holds them; Miss McCoy slapped me once for talking; Miss Byington used to whip me in this school with a whip for talking; am fond of talking and I didn't deserve it; Miss Pence once knocked me over a bucket while scrubbing the kitchen floor; she pushed me with her hand and I fell over the bucket and bumped my head against the floor; I got all wet and hurt my head a little; Miss McCoy was not present at the time; we sit in the sewing-room before going to school; Miss Watson has charge of that room; we are not allowed to talk there; never heard any call it a "girl's hell;" I don't like to go to the sewing-room because I don't like Miss Watson very well she is very cross to us; when Mrs. Miller was there I liked to stay, but not when Miss Watson was there.

To Mr. Gill—I was out of the kitchen often, and Miss McCoy might have whipped all the girls while I was out; Miss McCoy had a large black whip besides a cowhide; I suppose it was to whip the girls; there was a good deal of scolding in the sewing room by Miss Watson and Mrs. Miller; Miss Pence pushed me at the time I fell over the bucket, but did not strike me; Miss McCoy had nothing to do with my falling over the bucket; there was a lump on the side of my head caused by the blow from the keys.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—The punishments inflicted upon me were always for violating some rules of the institution; think Miss McCoy whipped me pretty hard.

To Mr. Bakewell—Miss McCoy said she would have to whip me with her big whip if I didn't act better.

To Mr. Doty—None of the officers said anything to me about what I should or shouldn't say here.

Mr. Avery—I am glad such questions are asked. I would like you to ask all the girls here the same—whether any influence was brought to bear on them as to what they should say.

CLOSE CONFINEMENT AND A BREAD AND WATER DIET.

Lucinda V. Jones, a blonde of about seventeen, was next called, and upon being sworn, testified: I have been here since last March; I work in the boys' dining-room now; was first in the wash-room, and then in the laundry; I work about in the dining-room most of the morning; am not in the dining-room while the boys are eating dinner; after dinner I go into the sewing-room for half an hour, and then go to school; after school I wash dishes, and in the evening go to school again; I have been whipped about three times; the first time was two or three months ago; I was reported for talking, not scrubbing, or not being at school in time; sometimes Miss McCoy scolded me for not doing right; Miss McCoy once slapped me—this was for going out to the pump at the wrong time; I didn't get angry; I took it kindly; I and Theresa Gracey were caught once talking to a new girl in the school room; Miss McCoy took us out into the hall and whipped us with a whip about two feet long; she struck me a good many times; I didn't try to get away because there was no use; she struck me on the back and arms as many as a dozen licks; I cried, but didn't call out; I only had my dress and under-garment on at the time; after she got through with me she whipped Theresa; she got whipped about as hard as I did; next morning I noticed some marks on my arm where I had been struck; the marks were black and blue; my back felt sore, too; asked one of the girls to look at my back and she said there were a couple of marks on it; it was red; I also showed Emma Bekerd and she said Miss Pence ought to see it; I was working for Miss Pence at that particular time; I showed the marks to Miss Pence; she said "it was a shame;" I next showed the marks to Miss Hollet, the wash-house officer, and Mrs. Miller; afterward Miss Nieman was trying a dress on me, when she asked me what was the matter with my back, and I told her; she looked very sorry for me, but didn't say anything; it took about a week for my arm to get all right; don't remember how long it is was for the mark to leave my back; I was whipped a second time by Miss McCoy for showing my temper because I was tired of scrubbing; Mrs. Miller reported me; this time I was punished in the tailor room, and with a whip; she didn't whip me so hard as she did the other time, which was about two weeks before; Miss McCoy dinn't seem to be out of temper; she said I must be a good girl—she didn't like to whip me; I went on then for a couple of months without being punished; I got this third whipping for talking in the bakehouse; I was talking loud about a mouse that had got into the bread; the mouse wasn't cooked in the bread; but had been gnawing at a loaf; this time Miss McCoy struck me about five times; she talked to me kind again; these whippings made me feel pretty cross sometimes; the time we discovered the mouse in the bread I had been talking to Maggie Barr; Maggie was talking, too, at the time, but don't think Miss McCoy heard her; this was before last Christmas; last Wednesday week I was put into my room for a week by Miss Kelly; I was locked up, and only got out day before yesterday; Miss Kelly has told me to straighten up my back and go to tea; I told her my back was as straight as hers, and I couldn't make it straighter;" that was why she locked me up; Miss McCoy let me out day before yesterday; Mr. Avery had come to the school room, not knowing I had been released, and asked the girls if they thought I wouldn't be a good girl if I was let out; the girls all said "yes," but I was already out; I got my meals pretty regularly while I was locked up, but twice they forgot to bring my meals; Mrs. Miller and Miss McCoy brought my meals; four of the meals were bread and water; the first day I was in I got nothing but bread and water, and next morning the same; on the day I got out—day before yesterday—I got the best meal of all; I had some library books and my little testament to while away the time while locked up; that was all; after I had been locked up two days Miss McCoy came and asked if I wasn't sorry; I said "yes;" she said she wanted me to keep still and not give impudence when I got out; she left the door open that evening to let the warm air in; my room was cold and I had asked her to let warm air in; the door was not open afterward to let warm air in.

Upon the conclusion of Lucinda's testimony a recess was taken for dinner.

After recess Miss Pence who had come in during the examination of Lucinda Jones was re-called and testified: Am certain that Miss McCoy kicked Mary Tremer over the bucket; at the ladies meeting I remember that Avery said he would blast the reputation of any lady that was disloyal to the institution; a petition was handed to me to sign, the tenor of which was a request for Miss McCoy to remain in the institution as that lady had expressed an intention to leave, I refused to sign it and my position in the institution was so unpleasant after that that I left; after Miss Dickey and Mrs. McKelvey left the institution everything changed for the better and I believe Mr. Avery preached a Presbyterian sermon; I mean by a Presbyterian sermon that he preached kindness and did not wear a surplice; [Mr. Wells interjected a remark that some other denominations preached the same doctrine] the officers were not sociable.

A TROUBLESOME WITNESS.

Mrs. Sarah C. McKelvy, sworn:—Came to the House of Refuge on July 6th, 1875, as laundry officer; remained four months; my duties called me into various other departments of the house; was in the boy's dining room in the mornings; was generally acquainted with the girls about the house; the weekly work of the laundry averaged from 1,700 to 2,000 pieces; there were from six to nine girls with myself employed in this work; when Mrs. McCoy introduced me into the laundry she told me that I could not depend upon the girls, as they were all thieves and liars; never saw Mr. Avery administer punishment; saw Mrs. McCoy whip girls; saw Miss McCoy slap a girl vigorously who had complained of having a headache; her sickness was her only offense; slapping about the face and shoulders was a common mode of punishment; Martha Hervey was frequently slapped by the matron; she was a dining room girl; very often an innocent girl was punished instead of a guilty one as the punishment was indiscriminate; Miss Mc Coy used to carry a whip around; I have seen girls whipped; I cannot name any of the girls who were punished with a whip; had seen the whip, and the girls after they were whipped, but never witnessed a whipping; Ella Hartzell was one of the girls who I know was whipped; she was disorderly in my department, I reported her, and she was severely whipped; she bore marks of a whip on her shoulders, as if the whip had been laid on pretty well; know that the whip was used in the kitchen; knew that Miss McCoy was there with a very large whip; could hear the sound of the whip from the laundry windows; the whip Miss McCoy carried was a carriage whip, and it had a lash; never saw any whipping done with that whip; the whipping that I saw Miss McCoy do was done with a rule, sticks, whips and other things, but I cannot name the girls who were whipped; I saw her strike a girl with the whip; the girl and Miss McCoy were in the yard at the time; the stick that she used was about two feet long and about two inches in breadth; I was in the yard when I saw Miss McCoy strike the girl; she was about fifty yards away from me at the time; Miss McCoy struck the girl four or five times over the shoulder with the stick. At this point the witness said that the case that she just described so minutely, was not an actual occurrence that came under her eye, but was merely an illustration of the way in which the whipping was generally done. The examination of the witness up to this time had been conducted with a great deal of difficulty, as it was well nigh impossible to keep her from generalizing, and when she said that the specific testimony that she had just given was not, after all, a description of a specific case of whipping, Mr. Wells threw up his hands in hopeless despair and begged of Mr. Gill to help Miss McKelvy out of her maze of generalities.

Mr. Gill got her bearing exactly, and, in answer to his first question, she said: I saw her strike Hannah Monan with a stick over her shoulders; the whipping was not what might be called a severe whipping, and it was caused because I reported the girl for impertinence; the girl deserved the whipping; this was the only case of whipping that occurred in the laundry; where in my printed statement I say that "I saw that horrid whip carried into all the departments, and laid on with a right good will," was an error, because I did not see it "laid on," though I knew it to have been used; I never saw the whip "laid on" anywhere; I heard the blows sometimes, and I supposed it was being used; when I took charge of the room Miss McCoy instructed me that if my girls did not do as I wished them to, that I should report them to her, and she would whip them severely; have seen the marks of severe whippings on the persons of my girls, and know that the whipping had been done by Miss McCoy; heard the officers call the girls very hard names, such as husseys, liars, and thieves, and low mean things; have known Miss McCoy to say to the girls that that they were so vile that they could not come within sight of a boy without being excited, and their vile passions brought them to the refuge; I slapped a girl once for impertinence; tried to slap her on the mouth, but she dodged, and I missed her; tried again and slapped her in the face; never struck any of the girls with keys; Mary Foley worked in the laundry; sometimes she was there when she was sick, but the work had to be done, and I told her that she must do it; if she had said that she was real sick I would not have forced her to work; never threatened to kill her, because of her quarrelsome disposition and refusal to work; while the girl was unfit for duty I continued to compel her to work, because she was not relieved by Miss McCoy; finally the girl fainted while at work over the wash-tub; on the day that she fainted the girl had made no complaint to me; The girl went to work in the laundry the next morning; she was relieved from duty on the day that she fainted; at one time I remonstrated with Miss McCoy about the system of punishment, and she replied that the Refuge was a place for punishment, not for pleasure; Mary Foley preferred death to going to the sewing-room, and when she fainted she said,

"OH, IF I COULD ONLY DIE!"

Here the question of the dislike of the girls to the sewing-room was introduced, and the witness corroborated the testimony of Miss Pence and Miss Dickey, as to the girls' abhorrence of the sewing-room.

Witness continued: Mrs. Millar said the girls were more like animals than human beings, and that moral suasion was lost on them; Mrs. Millar said this upon my suggestion that a more christian treatment should be exercised upon the girls; at a meeting of the officers Mr. Avery said that he could, or would blast the reputation of any officer that was disloyal to the institution; I was discharged without any reason being given; I understood that when Mr. Avery said that he would blast my reputation, that he would not give me a recommendation, and that he would go further and attack my moral character; I think the other ladies had the same understanding; I did not resent this threat of Mr. Avery nor did I report it to any members of the Board of managers while I was in the institution.

To Mr. Schwartzwelder: Miss McCoy and Mrs. Miller applied the epithets that I have named to the girls generally. To Mr. Doty: First saw the large whip in the sewing room and I was told that it was used to whip the girls; I saw Mrs. McCoy carrying the whip so often that I believed it to be her custom; saw the children slapped very frequently; I protested to Mr. Avery against this punishment; the general treatment of the girls by the officers—Miss McCoy, Mrs. Millar and others, I thought was very harsh; generally Miss McCoy and Mrs. Millar spoke harshly to the girls when addressing them.

ARRAIGNMENT OF MRS. MCKELVY.

Mary Foley, sworn—Am 17 years old and have been in the institution ten months, during which time I have been in the laundry; was sick last winter and last fall; when I was taken sick I was working in the laundry under Mrs. McKelvy; I did not complain to Mrs. McKelvy, but she made me work until I fell off my feet; she always had a pick on me and made me work; I was well the day that I fainted; it was before I was taken sick; did not tell her that I was too tired to work; on the day that I fainted I did not tell her I was unwell; sometimes while I was at work I complained of being sick to Mrs. McKelvy; sometimes she relieved me and sometimes she made me work; she said one day that she would kill me, during a fuss that was being made about my scrubbing brush which another girl had; she did not assault me; on the day I fainted I did not feel sick at all; when I recovered consciousness I was still in the laundry; Mrs. McKelvy was not in the same room with me when I fainted; at that time Mrs. McKelvy treated me kindly; after that I was taken sick and I was confined to my room seven weeks.

To Mr. Gill—When Mrs. McKelvey said that she would kill me I did not think that she really intended to take my life.

To Mr. King—On the day that I fainted I did some extra work at the wringer after I finished my customary work, and while doing this extra work I fainted.

To Mr. Gill—It was not customary for the girls to do more than their allotted task; sometimes the girls had to do some extra work.

To Mr. King—Mrs. McKelvy compelled me to do the extra work.

To Mr. Bakewell—It was only occasionally that extra work was given to the girls.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—At that time it was not usual to give me extra work.

WHAT ELIZABETH NEIMAN KNOWS.

Elizabeth Neiman, sworn—Had charge of the sewing room from May to December, 1875; when fitting dresses on two of the girls—Lucinda Jones and Theresa Gracey—I saw the marks of a whipping on their backs; Lucinda's arm when I saw it had a black and blue bruise on the left shoulder; on her back there were a number of welts, across the back; there were three, four or five red welts; did not see whether the skin was broken or not; never told anybody that the skin was hanging in pieces; on Theresa's back there was about the same number of welts, and there were black and blue marks on both of her arms; Louise Dresdot had the skin beaten off both of her cheeks, apparently by the hands or fist; the marks of the blows were about the size of a silver dollar; the girl herself did not tell me how her face came to be bruised; other girls told me that the bruises were caused by a whipping; the officers all treated me patronizingly, except Miss Pence, Miss Dickey and Mrs. McKelvy, and when they left I left too; in addition to this I understood that Mr. Avery had circulated a story to the effect that I was under libel in my church; I treated the other officers with silent contempt, and they reciprocated; (Here followed a recital of the social and personal relations of Miss Neiman with the other officers, which had no bearing upon the charges under investigation.)

To Mr. Swartzwelder: Did not know that Louisa Dresdot had been using lye, and that the careless use of it had led to the scarifying of her face; my girls told me that Miss McCoy had whipped Louisa; I never witnessed but one whipping; that was in my room; a girl had used a scissors, contrary to the rules, and mutilated a coat sleeve, and while I was scolding her Miss McCoy came in, and slapped her; about two months after I made an attempt to slap two girls; I did slap one but the other slapped me; that was the last time that I attempted to slap any of the girls; I made a statement in the press over my name; the statement was written by Mr. Gill and I signed it.

M'ELHANY ON THE STAND.

John G. McElhany sworn: Was connected with the Refuge as Yard Master, and afterwards as Assistant Superintendent; was in the Refuge from 1867 to 1874, about seven years; was Assistant Superintendent over three years; my duties were confined to the boys' side; never saw any of the girls punished; Mr. Avery did state to me that he was a fixture in the institution, and that he knew enough against the Board to blow the institution up, and that they did not dare discharge him; I repeat that Mr. Avery did make this statement; he did not explain what he meant; this was the only statement he made in that direction; that statement was made in July of 1874 while I was still an officer of the institution; I was dissatisfied at this time, but had not notified the Board or officers of institution that I intended to leave; the conversation was held in the assembling room of the Refuge;

The conversation between us before that remark was made was about our duties in the institution; don't know what led to the assertion by Mr. Avery; he did not tell me what the nature of his power was, and I did not ask him; have not stated that I had knowledge of

THE MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

in the Refuge, to any person but the Board of Managers; have stated to one of the Board of Managers what I thought was a misuse of public funds; I made that statement to Mr. Yeager, in August or September last; I have given Mr. Yeager my full knowledge of what I thought was a misuse of public funds; Mr. A. D. Ross was also made acquainted with this knowledge; I made these statements to the gentlemen named on the 12th January of the present year; the misuse of the public funds which I suppose to have occurred was made inside of the Board of Managers, but not by the Board of Managers; it was a misuse of public funds by an officer of the Refuge.

Mr. Wells said that the intention of the committee in asking this question was that the Board of State Charities might be put in possession of information that they could take official cognizance of, and which had been made public in the press of Pittsburgh. This matter has nothing to do with the present investigation and the committee do not propose to enter further into the investigation of that matter at the present time. The witness in reply to a question by Mr. Swartzwelder said that when Avery made the assertion of his power over the Board of Managers, they were alone in the assembling rooms. Replying to Mr. Gill witness said that he never heard Avery say that he would blast the reputation of any officer who was disloyal to the institution. In speaking about this report I said that that was Avery's way of speaking to his officers, and by saying this I did not mean to convey that the Superintendent was in the habit of intimidating his officers.

Mr. Swartzwalder said that in leaving the question of the misuse of public funds in its present position the inference left upon the public mind would be very much adverse to the officers of the institution, and he asked that until the whole matter could be investigated that there should be no publication of the subject.

Mr. Wells said that the Board could not control the matter of publication though he believed it might be better to have it suppressed for the present. But, at the same time, as Mr. McElhany's statement had been stated in the public press he was anxious to discover whether or not Mr. McElhany had made that statement. The committee felt that there there was a doubt in the public mind as to whether the Board of Managers, or the officers of the Refuge were meant as the responsible parties for the misuse of the public funds, and they felt that this question should be definitely settled. The question was already before the Board of Managers in the person of one of its members, and the committee were well satified that the Board would thoroughly investigate it. Mr. Bakewell said that this question could not possibly be investigated at this time, but the Board of Charities would at some time in the near future make an investigation into this and all other questions that affect the institution.

Mr. Avery arose here, and said that he was the man referred to and that he was anxious and willing that the investigation of this charge should be made as soon, and as thorough as possible.

Before leaving the stand McElhany said that he wanted it understood that he had not stated nor did not mean to state that there was an absolute misuse of the public funds by Mr. Avery, but, that he supposed that there had been a misuse of the public funds, and that on his part it was purely and simply suppositions.

SUPERINSENDENT AVERY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

The regular investigation was then resumed and Superintendent Avery was sworn, and Miss McCoy was requested to leave the room while the witness was being examined. He testified: Have been Superintendent thirteen years; the practical discipline with regard to punishments of the children is: in the house, one kind of punishment is corporal punishment, inflicted generally with a small stick, or a small whip, in seclusion; the children are never whipped upon the bare skin by the Matron or the female teachers on the girls' side; sometimes punishment is inflicted in the school by the teachers; on one occasion the Matron inflicted punishment in the sewing-room and once in the dormitories; no other officers practice whipping on the girl side, except those named and the Superintendent; have sometimes suggested to the matron that there was too much punishment, but I have an impression that the number of whippings in the girls department would not average three per week; have tried to have it fixed so that there would be but little punishment, and for a time when I thought there was too much punishment I had the matron report to me before she administered punishment; when they were reported to me there was not one in a month; this class of reports have been frequent within the last three or four months, and I dont think that Miss McCoy has punished any of the inmates within this time; occasionally girls are locked in their rooms as a punishment; the longest confinement of this kind within the last year that I can recall was not longer than three or four days; my impression is that Lucinda Jones was in her room about three or four days; she may have been in longer; I was not aware that she was confined for a week; this confinement I am afraid is not accompanied by a restriction of diet; in cases of rebellious defiance I have instructed the matron to put the girls in confinement and to feed them on bread and water; I found that my directions were not followed by the matron; the other punishments are the deprivation of play and other social enjoyments; I know of no other punishment that is inflicted; I think that girls have been sent to their rooms for serious offenses; I attempted to regulate the girls, but I found that they were occasionally guilty of offenses that could not be properly reported to me and I concluded to leave the direction of the female department to the matron; the punishment in the boys' department is the same, except that the boys are seldom sent to their rooms; in extreme cases of disobedience or negligence they have been whipped by me; the whippings are very moderate; the record of whippings in a term of nine months average two and a half per week in a whole number of 170 boys; the understanding is that the Assistant Superintendent shall report to me before inflicting punishment; no meals are lost in the house on either side; my instructions are that on no provocation shall a child be deprived of his or her regular meals; don't report to the Board of Managers of the punishments that take place in the schools; visit around the institution every day; have a general supervision and I drop in our departments when I am not expected; am often on a tour of inspection about the house at one o'clock in the morning; very often cases of intended punishment are reported to me, and settled without inflicting any corporal punishment.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—Don't question that an interview of the kind described by McElhany did occur, and something of that kind might have been said by me, but not with an intention to convey the impression that I was a fixture or that I had any controlling power over the Board.

MATRON M'COY DESCRIBES HER SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT.

Miss Bella McCoy, Matron, sworn—The kind of punishment used among the girls are taking away of their privileges sometimes; sometimes by being sent to their rooms; sometimes by depriving them of their play hours; sometimes I whip the girls, but I never use a whip; have heard of some of the female teachers slapping the girls; no one has the right to administer punishment but me; never whip a girl unless she is reported as guilty of an offense, and the punishment is graded by the offense; they are whipped, when that is necessary, in seclusion; never punished a girl in anger; the largest number I ever punished in one day was two girls; if a girl is very bad I punish her on the spot; I use a small riding whip; have a large whip, but have not used it at all during the last three years, nor have I carried the whip around with me; the place of punishment is in the dormitories and in the day time, when the girls are out of there; the most severe punishment I ever inflicted was that on Lucinda Jones; I don't deny she was marked, because her dress was thin, and the punishment was necessarily severe; whipping is the extreme penalty, and is the last resorted to; I report punishments, verbally, to Mr. Avery; have reproved my subordinates for inflicting punishment whenever I head that they did so; I have no recollection of ever going into the kitchen and whipping the girls assembled there.

John Phillips, ex-President of the Board of Managers, sworn: The Board has a committee on discipline; last year Mr. Rinehart was chairman of the committee; the Board entrust the Superintendent and matron with the responsibility of inflicting punishment in the house; the Board do not require officers of the Refuge to report punishment; have no particular system of arriving at knowledge of the nature of punishments administered in the house; there are rules of the Board regulating the discipline of the Refuge; a book of reports kept in the institution would show the number of whippings inflicted in the institution.

To Mr. King—Quarterly reports are made by the officers to the Committee on Discipline, and whenever there is any case of infraction of the rules by the scholars the Committee on Discipline are obliged to investigate thematter.

Re-direct—Hold the Superintendent alone responsible for the infliction of punishment.

This closed Mr. Phillips' testimony, and Miss McCoy made a supplemental statement to the effect that in her absence the assistant matron assumes the duties of her position, and following her Mr. Phillips supplemented his testimony by saying that the Committee on Discipline met in the Refuge once a week and examined all reports, and adjudicated all matters that needed their attention.

James Cassidy was sworn—At the request of Mr. Gill, but as it was found that he had not been in the Refuge within twelve years, his testimony was not taken.

WHAT A FORMER TEACHER HAD TO SAY.

Sarah Byington, formerly a teacher in the Refuge during a term of ten years, which expired in September of 1874, was sworn and testified that during her experience corporeal punishment was infrequent. She believed that the girls improved in deportment after they had been in the institution some time. Occasionally it was necessary to whip the girls and it was her custom to do the whipping with a small whip. Generaly from three to five cuts of the whip across the back, outside the dress, was considered punishment severe enough for any offense that girls might commit. The general disposition of Miss McCoy is toward kindness, and I never saw her punish a child in anger. This was the last witness and then Mr. Wells said that they proposed to end the examination of witnesses here.

Mr. Doty said there were other witnesses and he thought it would be necessary to appoint another day when their testimony might be taken.

Mr Wells did not suppose that they exhausted the evidence in this case, or that they would exhaust it if they continued the investigation for several days longer. However, he believed that they had sufficient evidence to give them a proper understanding of the case, but if there is any other testimony the committees will be glad to have it sent to them in the shape of affidavits, and in the conclusion of the Board of Charities, the documentary evidence would be given due weight.

Superintendent Avery thought that himself and the ladies who were charged with offenses by witnesses in this investigation should have an opportunity to disprove the charges made, by competent and conclusive testimony. Mr. Gill agreed with Mr. Avery, and he thought that only one side of the subject had been published, and the public had no opportunity to judge fairly of the merits of the case.

Mr. King said that there should be another day or two of investigation, so as to give the accused persons a full and fair opportunity to prove their innocence, if they are innocent.

Mr. Wells said that it was imperatively important for him to return home to-night. He had attended this investigation at great personal sacrifice. If all parties were willing to consider him constructively present, Mr. Bakewell could conduct the investigation, with full power, he believed, though it was a rule of the Board of Charities that two members must be present at the investigation.

Mr. King said the Board of Managers were perfectly willing, all the others gave assent, and it was decided that the investigation should be adjourned until Tuesday, and then continued until it was effectively closed. Finally, Mr. Wells said that after the committee had settled upon their conclusions in the matter, their report will be made to the Board of Public Charities, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, and that Board will present its conclusions to the Governor or the Legislature as the case may be. Then the committee adjourned until Tuesday.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet on Monday afternoon.

····Interest in the Flemm-Palling shooting case has not abated, and the public demand for a *post morten* examination grows stronger.

····A Lawrenceville youth knocked his mother down yesterday and robbed her of $150. The cause of it was her declination to furnish him with money. He was under the influence.

····The iron mills of Messrs. Moorhead & Co. at Soho are idle on account of trouble in regard to wages. A reduction of 12½ cents a day was made in the wages of some of the operators, and they refused to accede to it.

····The members of the Friendship Engine Company, on Jackson street, Allegheny, will distribute this morning to the poor over one hundred gallons of soup and several hundred loaves of bread. That is practical Friendship.

····The total loss by the Apollo fire was about $32,000; the insurance $10,000. A great many persons are left in destitute circumstances by the disaster, and aid is solicited. Contributions of the charitably disposed can be sent to Mayor Cochran.

····The Monongahela Wharf Committee met last night in the City Clerk's office and decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $3,000 for the North Side wharf and $1,500 for the South Side wharf. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared and affirmatively recommended to Councils establishing a wharf on the South Side, from Sixth to Tenth streets.

····It was an Allegheny man who was the victim this time. A young lady was pointing a pistol at him, last night, when, as the hammer snapped, the barrel fell upon his favorite corn and nearly killed him. *Leader*—The reputation of the young man, whose name we withhold from an eager public, is such that the lady feels grieved that the injury admits of early and final recovery.

····Some of the gas consumers of Allegheny are growling tremendously at the heavy increase in the quarterly bills lately rendered them. One gentleman's bill was $59. For the previous quarter it was only $24. Another's was $52 for the last quarter, against $27 for the preceding one. This enormous increase we are assured is general throughout the city. What's the matter? Are the dividends getting too small?

····It has been discovered that the robbery of the safe of Messrs. Byers & McCullough was done by Felix McDermott. He was traced by the detectives to the boat upon which he took his departure down the river. The captain of the boat was telegraphed to, but replied that the man got off at Pomeroy. McDermott is an old jail bird, he being the one who ran off with the Connellsville railroad engine some time ago, and served a term in the Work House for that offense. All trace of him was lost at Pomeroy.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Hugh Pitcairn, of this city, and well known as Superintendent of the Pan Handle railroad, has purchased a half interest in the Altoona *Tribune*.

***D. C. Phillips and George T. Robinson, of the Brownsville Avenue Commission, resigned recently, and W. H. Sipe and G. N. Monroe were elected to fill their places.

***Hon. Francis Wells, of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, and a member of the State Board of Charities, who has been engaged in the investigation of the alleged abuses at the Reform School, left last evening for home, whither imperative duties called him. His place as an investigator will doubtless be filled by Mr. Noyes.

Thanks, Kind Sirs.

At a meeting of the members of Knapp's Battery, held last night at the Armory, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, the following resolution, presented by Mr. J. D. Walker, was adopted unanimously and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

Resolved, That the thanks of this organization are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the State Assembly from the North Side for the uniform kindness and attention experienced by us at their hands, and for courtesies extended that rendered our movement in Harrisburg threefold more pleasant and agreeable than it otherwise would have been.

"BILL NO. 24."

A Public Meeting Called to Consider It.

Bill Discussed by Friends and Foes—Its History Repeated—How it is Viewed by Different Speakers—Some Little Pleasantries—The Meeting Opposed to the Measure—Candid and Clear Statements from our Representatives.

An interesting meeting was held in the Hall of the Sixth ward Public School, Allegheny, last evening. The purpose of the meeting was set forth in public hand bills and newspaper announcements to be the consideration of a new bill now before the Legislature empowering the Councils of Allegheny to issue bonds for street improvements under certain conditions. The gathering represented the people of the Fifth and Sixth wards, and the attendance embraced between two and three hundred persons fairly representative of the whole people.

The meeting was called to order about half past seven o'clock, and was duly organized by the election of the following officers:

President—R. H. Knox.

Vice Presidents—A. Lysle, Thos. Jones, Joseph Walton, Robert McKnight, D. L. Patterson, James R. Lindsay, John Trimble, S. P. Ross, Thomas Duffey, E. Robinson, Geo. A. Cochran, S. S. D. Thompson, John Sampson, B. V. Haller, George McCracken, James Graham, Isaac N. Stewart, Wm. Logan, W. W. Speer, L. C. Wyncoop, Bartly Logan, Robert Bailey.

Secretaries—B. F. Collins, M. G. Clark, George Dean, James Duff, S. A. Stewart, John Dunwoody, and Wm. Davidson.

After the organization had been effected and the object of the meeting briefly explained by the chair, a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Ross, I. N. Patterson, J. D. Strous, Samuel R. McCune and D. W. Riggs.

The Committee retired and speech-making was declared in order.

THE ORATORY IS LET ON.

Mr. John Megraw was observed in the audience and responded to vociferous calls by making a rattling address, in which he strongly opposed the law. He based his opposition on the ground that the people didn't want any bond factory started among them; that the city ought to go slow in the matter of street improvements; that the people were already burdened enough; and that the bill was likely to add to the burden of taxation and to the liabilities of the city. He instanced in the course of his remarks several specimens of oppression in the way of street improvements, such as building the stone walls on Howard and on Henderson streets. He was strongly in favor of putting on the brakes at once. The gentleman's speech was liberally interrupted with applause.

Mr. J. O. S. Golden, President of Common Council, was the next man called upon. He yielded to the pressure, and proceeded to say that this was not strictly his fight, but he wanted to hear what the people thought about the bill. He expressed at some length his approval of the bill in the main, and contended that it was for the advantage of the poor man. In substance the bill allowed Councils to order an improvement of a street, and instead of compelling the assessment to be paid at once, extended the payment over ten years, and the property onwer had the loan of the money from the city at six per cent., instead of having to mortgage his property to sharks and thieves who would skin him at the rate of ten per cent. This was the bill they came to discuss. It had nothing to do with Howard street and other streets discussed by the last speaker—who, by the way, was in Council when this Henderson street matter was up, and he (Mr. Megraw) had the contract for building the walls.

A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Megraw [emphatically]—"That's not true." [Laughter.]

Mr. Golden—"Then I stand corrected."

Mr. Megraw—"So you do. Mr. McNaugher had the contract and I had been out of Council a year when it was let."

Mr. Golden—"Then I stand corrected, and am happy to do the gentleman justice by acknowledging it." [Laughter.]

Mr. Golden then proceeded to speak, and charged Mr. M. with having tried to ally Allegheny to a city which was cursed with the Penn Avenue act.

Mr. Megraw—"That's true. That's so."

Mr. Golden—"While I heartily opposed that, and stood on the side of the workingmen as I do now." The speaker then proceeded to explain that the proposed act was different from the Penn avenue act in that it did not create any outside Commission, but gave the whole matter in charge of Councils. It was not designed to build fine avenues in the rural districts, but to make an avenue only where the people wanted it and there was property to pay for it. Under the Penn avenue act the assessments on property only ran back to a distance of one hundred and twenty feet, while this covered the whole ground, if it ran back a mile.

Mr. Addison Lysle interrupted the speaker to ask if the assessment was made on a piece of property that only ran back ten feet and the lot was sold for $50, when, perhaps, there was an assessment of $1,000 against it, who paid the difference?

Mr. Golden said the city would pay the difference, but it was the same under the present law. If the property did not pay the assessment the city had to pay it. The speaker said this proposed Bond Act would help the poor man to pay his assessment by dividing it into small amounts, and thus his property would not be sold. The speaker then branched off somewhat upon the issues between capital and labor, but was called to order by Mr. Alex. Patterson, who requested him to stick to the point.

A little confusion occurred at this point, as some of the audience appeared anxious to hear the gentleman on the labor question, whilst others wanted the bill discussed.

Mr. Golden yielded to a suggestion from the chair and again tackled the bill. In his remarks he referred to a decrease in the taxes of the city, and said that he had made strenuous exertions to cut down the appropriations and thought the next year would show a decrease.

ALMOST A MILL ABOUT A MILL.

Mr. S. P. Ross, a Democratic lawyer, and member of the committee, who sat on the platform, rose and stated that the City Controller told him the taxes would be increased about one mill.

Mr. Golden blandly sought to counteract that statement by remarking, "I don't know that I will."

Mr. Ross, with a twinkle in his eye that was anything but merry, stated that the Controller had told him so, but if the gentleman didn't want to take it, he (Ross) would assert it again upon his own responsibility as a fact.

Mr. Golden, with a sunny smile upon his Grecian features, remarked again that he did not know that it was true.

Mr. Ross' voice was pitched in a somewhat more w...like key, as he inquired if the gentleman doubted his word.

Mr. Golden expressed no decided opinion as to his friend's veracity, but simply repeated the remark: "I say that I don't know that it is so. I—

Mr. Ross chirruped in a voice not unlike the bursting of a bombshell, "Well, I know it is so, and don't you dare to tell me I don't tell the truth," and then Mr. Ross waived something in the air that looked like a small cannon ball, but which, subsequently, it was ascertained, was only his clenched fist fixed in battle trim.

Mr Golden (in dulcet strains), "I don't say so. I only say—"

Mr. Ross—"But you do insinuate that I lie, and I want to tell you that I'll hold you personally responsible for that when we get out of here."

Mr. Golden expressed a willingness to assume any proper responsibility, but still wanted to come back to the point that he didn't know whether the gentleman's statement was correct.

A TABLEAU.

Mr. Ross wouldn't stand this, and spreading himself out to the extent of about six feet, advanced to a position where he could put his fist within about two and three quarter inches,—accurate measurement—of Mr. G's proboscis, and gracefully move it,—the fist not the proboscis—under the Councilman's double barreled smeller. The truth of history compels the scribe to record that neither the threatened proboscis or its owner quailed, while it is equally accurate to say that the intensified earnestness of that fist, was not a whit mollified. The audience seemed to appreciate the tremendous destinies which hung trembling in the balance; but opinions were somewhat divided—the more conservative element being anxious for the appearance of the white dove of peace, whilst the younger element evidently looked upon the tableau as a most exhilarating episode. "What might have been" cannot be accurately determined, for just when the evening zephyrs bore from the hall a snicker from the spectators which could have been heard in the happy homes of the people half a mile away, more or less—Mr. Megraw stepped between the contending hosts, and in a few seconds though his intervention order reigned in Warsaw.

Mr. Megraw then held the floor a few moments to explain how matters were done in Council—speaking in answer to Mr. Golden's argument, that the matter would be safe in the hands of Council. While he spoke, Mr. G. approached Mr. R., and endeavored to explain that he had not doubted the gentleman's word, but meant to doubt the accuracy of the statement that the taxes would be increased one mill. Mr. R., however, said the matter had not been put in that light, and he would hold the gentleman responsible—and another breeze was apperently coming up, when it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report.

A number of gentlemen in the audience desired to hear Mr. Golden conclude his speech.

Mr. Golden did not desire to trespass upon the meeting.

Some little confusion occurred as what was to best to be done, but eventually Mr. Golden, who had from the first expressed a desire to give way, and only held the floor upon demands from the audience, decided the question himself by withdrawing.

Mr. I. N. Patterson, chairman of the committee, then presented the committee's report as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The citizens of the City of Allegheny, view with alarm, the rapidly increasing indebtedness of our city; it having grown from three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars ($316,000) in the year 1860 to the large sum of one million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars ($1,667,000) in the year 1875, or an increase in about five years of one million three hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars, and that, too, exclusive of our school indebtedness.

WHEREAS, Our expenditures in the year 1874, (Controllers report of 1875 not yet printed) amounted to the appalling sum of one million, six hundred and sixty seven dollars, including streets and sewers and exclusive of schools, and

WHEREAS, We view with still greater alarm an effort now being made by one of our representatives at Harrisburg to pass a bill, called No. 24, by which an unlimited amount of bonds may be issued for the purpose of paving and grading streets, increasing our now far too large municipal debt to a most colosal extent, destroying the value of our property, already most fearfully depreciated, burdening us with taxes, even now distressingly onerous; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the Fifth and Sixth wards do most solemnly protest against the passage of the bill No. 24 aforesaid, or any other act or bill, by which the indebtedness, either actual or consecutive, of the City of Allegheny, may or shall be in any wise increased.

I. N. PATTERSON,
J. D. STROUS,
S. P. ROSS,
S. MCCUNE,
D. W. RIGGS.

The resolutions, upon a motion, were adopted with but a few dissenting voices, apparently about a dozen or so.

Mr. S. P. Ross was then called upon, and proceeded to discuss the bill in its legal aspects. He thought it was objectionable because it gave Councils power to issue bonds to any extent they pleased; it would lead the city into debt, and increase the taxes; gold bonds would have to be issued under it, and all these must be paid in gold; it gave the contractor the capital to carry on his business by giving him fifty per cent. of his contract price as soon as he commenced work. The speaker further objected to the five per cent. clause in the bill, and on general principles opposed the bill because it was special legislation.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S VIEWS.

Controller Warner was next called out, and made a somewhat lengthy but very interesting address. In brief he opposed the bill, first, because it provided at all for the issue of bonds, and second, because it allowed the issue of bonds for an improper purpose. Underneath the issue of bonds there was the hidden source of municipal evils. The issue of bonds was alike the ruin of the poor and the destruction of the rich. [Applause]. He wondered that with the experience of the last fifteen years any man could favor more issues of bonds. He gave all such persons credit for honesty of purpose, but they were mistaken in judgment. He considered the act worse than the Penn avenue act. He instanced the burden under which Pittsburgh labored when it had to borrow $296,000 to pay interest on bonds and said it was no wonder manufacturers were being driven from the city and business men hung their heads in despair.

The speaker then discussed the bill in detail and thought that the lien clause was unconstitutional. It provided that the lien on property improved should be first mortgage, but it often happened that a piece of property was already mortgaged and there could not be two first mortgages. If the city sold such property for an assessment the first mortgage would have to be satisfied and the city must pay him.

The speaker also showed that the endorser of bonds—as shown in National, State, county and municipal finances—had always been compelled to pay the bonds. He thought it was time to stop.

The gentleman reviewed the bond business at considerable length, and closed by saying that there had been histories written of the golden age and the iron age, and the age of chivalry, but the historian would write of this as the Bonded age. (Great laughter and applause). Everything was done by bonds now—churches built, schools built, municipal improvements made—and, in fact, there were bonds against the very cemetery in which their bones were to be laid. (Applause.) It was time to stop, and the meeting to-night was for the purpose of saying to the Legislature, "We'll have no more bonds of any kind." (Applause.)

THE FEELING OF THE LEGISLATORS.

Mr. W. H. Graham, representative from Allegheny, was next called and made a few remarks, setting forth that at first he had looked upon the bill somewhat favorably, but since he had heard the discussion he saw objections to it he had not observed before. He had no feeling in the matter and merely wanted to know what the people wished. Like his colleagues, he was ready to vote against the bill if his constituents did not want it.

Mr. Henry M. Long, another of Allegheny's representatives, was next called upon. He said like Lincoln "He was resolved to know no will of his own against the wishes of the people." [Applause.] If he had had an opportunity to have spoken before the adoption of the report he would have asked to strike out one clause—that which stated that one of the members of the Legislature was urging the bill. There was no Representative or Senator, who was urging that bill. No one intended to urge the bill unless it was the will of the people. He wanted them to put themselves in his place.

He then went on to show how members of the Legislature presented any bill sent to them. They did not hold themselves responsible for every bill presented. He only had four bills which he offered this season. In reference to this bill the only difference between it and the present law was that it gave the people ten years to pay their assessments. He had the names of about fifty citizens, not contractors, but property owners, who urged the passage of this bill—these were business men, lawyers and manufacturers. With the single exception of Controller Warner, he had not been approached in opposition to the bill.

WHICH IS COLLOQUIAL.

Mr. Patterson asked if the gentleman had heard that if this bill was not passed, some of the contractors would be broken up.

Mr. Long replied that he had heard that argument within the past two weeks, but had never heard of it before.

Mr. Ross—I understood that you were the father of the bill.

Mr. Long—I am the father of no bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Long then explained the mode of presenting bills by Representatives.

Mr. Aleck Patterson asked if the City Engineer was not particularly interested in getting the bill through.

Mr. Long said that the City Engineer had never spoken to him about it, and that no friend of that officer had asked him to support the bill.

Mr. Long here expressed a willingness to be questioned about any matter before the Legislature in which Allegheny county was interested, and in response to inquiries explained the points of bill No. 4, dividing cities into five classes and also of the "Slope bill." He concluded by stating in his own behalf, and that of all his colleagues that no member of the Allegheny county delegation had any axe to grind, but all were honestly and solely intent upon faithfully representing their constituents.

Mr. Addison Lyle then said that in view of the speeches made by these two representatives, expressive of a desire to abide by the will of the people that the meeting request the Representatives from Allegheny city to use their utmost exertions to have bill 24 defeated.

Mr. Dunwoody offered an additional resolution that it was the sense of the meeting that the bill would be prejudicial to the financial interests of Allegheny city. The motion as amended was unanimously passed.

Senator McNiell was then called upon and he explained the origin of the bill. Three years ago a resolution passed Councils unanimously asking the Legislature to extend the provisions of the Penn Avenue Act to Allegheny city, but the new Constitution prevented this being carried out then. Bill 24 was the outgrowth of that action. He took the responsibility of the bill in connection with the City Solicitor. No contractor had ever spoken with him about it, and no one had ever remonstrated against it last winter. It passed through last winter and was publicly talked of, and he heard no objection. Through want of time it did not then become a law, and he called it up this winter supposing it was all right with the people, and believing it to be a good law. The Senator then discussed some of the provisions of the bill, and concluded by saying that he had no desire to advocate anything detrimental to the interest of the city. His record as councilman for twelve years, he thought, was an evidence of that, and if the people now said that they did not want this bill he would abide by their decision. (Applause.)

Mr. Lysle—"I move that Senator McNeill withdraw that bill and put it in the waste basket." Amid some some merriment the resolution was passed, after which the meeting adjourned, everybody being in g... humor.

Everybody Should be Careful to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe Celd—or a racking Cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the Lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled Consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound Lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a Cold in order to head off more dangerous complications; prudently keep by you, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that you may administer at once a judicious curative during the first stages of any Throat or Lung disorder, for not only are special symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system has not had time to be seriously affected, and is therefore more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the Expectorant. A little attention to what may seem a trifling Cold may save you from the fate of a lingering Consumptive.

The Young Mens' Home.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Bethel and Young Mens' Home for the ensuing year: President Chas. J. Clarke; Vice President, Jos. Dilworth; Secretary, Jas. Laughlin, Jr.; Treasurer, R. C. Miller; Superintendent and Chaplain, Rev. Warner Long; Executive Committee, Thos. H. Rabe, A. W. Bell, R. C. Miller, F. Woods and John A. Caughey. The number admitted into the Destitute Departments of the Home during the year: was 13,670, of these 11,752 were new cases; free meals served, 61,995; free lodgings, 51,960; religious services held, 462. The attendance at these services was 57,772, and 2,589 of these men signed the temperance pledge.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast. Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Sod or Expensive Baking Powder.

OBITUARY.

Mr. David L. Fleming.

It is but a little over three weeks since the GAZETTE was pained to announce the decease of Mr. Thomas P. Houston, one of its proprietors. No one connected with the office then thought that ere another month had rolled by the sad and sorrowful duty consequent upon the death of Mr. Houston would have to be performed again in behalf of Mr. D. L. Fleming, Managing Editor and also one of the proprietors of this journal, who died at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 23 Congress street. The suddenness of his taking off, which was a total surprise to all his friends and acquaintances, adds to the difficulty that one feels in realizing that he is no more. Less than two weeks ago he was attending cheerfully and uncomplainingly to his office duties, and assisting to the best of his ability in promoting the comfort and welfare of those with whom he was brought in business contact. To-day it is a shroud, a bier. The primary cause of his decease was inflammatory rheumatism. For sometime before he ceased work it became evident to his friends and colaborers that his system was succumbing, and he was urged to seek that recreation which all felt he so much needed. He thought, however, that his presence could not well be spared from the office, and with that unflagging persistence and strong determination so characteristic of him he remained at his post until he was forced from it into the couch from which he never arose. He took to his bed on Monday, the 10th inst., and the physician summoned to attend him pronounced his disease to be of the kind already indicated. It grew upon him to such an extent that in the course of a week it developed into rheumatic fever. The agony he suffered at times was evidently most intense and excruciating, but the consciousness of pain was toward the closing days of his life lost in mental delirium, which was occasionally interrupted by rational periods. From the very commencement of his sickness he was recognized as in a serious condition, and at no time were the symptoms favorable enough to justify a belief that he would recover. The disease, however, only followed its natural course and had his constitution been able to withstand its ravages until after the turning point had been passed he would have been safe. A day or two before his death his vitality seemed to sink rapidly, and his family became the more alarmed. It caused still graver apprehensions that he would not be able to weather the attack. He gradually grew worse until about half past one o'clock yesterday morning, when he fell into a comatose condition, from which he was never aroused. At one o'clock he recognized one of his sons and spoke to him. After that all things and persons were to him a blank. He continued in that condition until half past ten o'clock, when he died. His spirit passed from him as calmly and peacefully, and ascended to heaven as softly as a bit of down rising upon the gentle summer air.

Elsewhere will be found additional reference to Mr. Fleming's death.

His funeral takes place on Monday afternoon at half-past one o'clock. The reason for the postponement of the obsequies longer than usual is to await the arrival of relatives from a distance. Mr. Fleming was in the forty-second year of his age. He was born in Chester county, but had for many years made Pittsburgh his home. He was formerly a member of Councils, and, during his entire residence in this city, has been connected in some capacity with the newspaper profession. He leaves a wife and four children.

New Cemetery.

A day or two ago a deed was filed in the Recorder's office, conveying from J. R. Smith and wife to George W. Spencer and others, a tract of land, embracing nearly forty acres, and located in the Tenth ward, Allegheny City. It is the purpose of the purchasers to establish a cemetery in that locality, and certainly a more eligible or advantageous place could not have been chosen. The selection of such a fine site is a manifestation of rare good judgment. The owners are, in addition to G. W. Spencer, Messrs. A. M. Cameron, Joseph H. Elton, and A. W. Erwin, the Allegheny dry goods man. The property actually cost them $108,000, which is deemed an unusually good bargain when the locality and number of acres are taken into consideration. In 1871 the sum of $150,000 was refused for the same tract of land. The owners have a charter, and will soon proceed to complete the object of their purchase.

The probabilities are that to-day we will have rain or snow, with east to south winds, falling barometer, and stationary or slight rise of temperature.

WEDDING GIFTS.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF
BRONZES,
Clocks, Side Pieces and Groups.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

DIED:

FLEMING—On Friday morning, at 10½ A. M., DAVID L. FLEMING, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, aged 42 years.
Funeral on MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 23 Congress street. Services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Grant street, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MATTERN—On Thursday evening, January 20, J. C. MATTERN, in his 43d year.
The funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets.

JOHNSTON—On Friday morning at half past twelve o'clock, MALINDA GRAHAM, wife of John Johnson.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, corner of Irwin avenue and Ackley street, Allegheny, on SUNDAY at one o'clock.

LAUMAN—In Sewickley, January 20th, 1876, EMILY M., wife of George R. Lauman, in her 34th year.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Beaver street, Sewickley, on SATURDAY, January 22, at 10 A. M.

"VEGETINE"
Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produced astonishing results."
VEGETINE Is the great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.
VEGETINE Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE Cures the most inflexible case of Canker.
VEGETINE Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.
VEGETINE Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.
VEGETINE Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE Cures Pains in the Side.
VEGETINE Removes the cause of Dizziness.
VEGETINE Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE Cures pains in the back.
VEGETINE Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.
VEGETINE Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,...,512.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest
Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers and Dress Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,
And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

WANTED.
WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE or an office, by a young who is not afraid to work, understands bookkeeping and writes a fair hand; willing to work for $3 or $4 per week; can furnish good reference. Address "C. C.," GAZETTE office.
WANTED—WRITING TO DO ON Type-Writer, Legible and Beautiful as print and cheaper than pen writing. Large or small jobs, or permanent situation desired. Address TYPE-WRITER, P. O. Box 1,005, Pittsburgh.
WANTED—A PRINTER WANTS A situation. Address PRINTER, GAZETTE office.
WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARRIAGE Driver, or the taking care of horses by one who has had twelve years' experiences, and is now out of employ because of his last employer sold his team; can give good testimonials. Address FRED. BLASSER, GAZETTE office.
WANTED—SHORTLY—3 OR 4 GOOD Heaters, used to large or small work. One ten inch Mill Roller, capable of taking train by the ton. None but good sober hands, well recommended, need apply. Address, for further information and state terms, WM. MORRISON, C. B. R. Mills Co., Moose Path, New Brunswick. a15
WANTED—COLORED MAN AND WIFE (no children), man to do farm work, wife to do housework. Office No. 1 Sixth street. A
WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as driver for a tea house or grocer; is a man of good address; can furnish the best of references and security if desired. Office No. 1 Sixth street. A
WANTED—COLORED MAN WITH best of reference; genteel appearance; wants a situation as carriage driver or house servant.
WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO manage the exclusive sales of STAPLE GOODS in every county. Call or address N. Y. TOBACCO CO., 145 Reade St., N. Y. 276
WANTED—AN OLD COUPLE, (NO family) to take charge of farm house. Office No. 1 Sixth street.
WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN—A thoroughly competent and experienced man, one well acquainted with Saddlery Hardware; references required. Address S. J. GAZETTE office. B
WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY to take the agency in any of the principal cities in the U. S. to open rooms for the introduction and sale of "Marsh's Improved Health Lift," now the cheapest and most popular Lift ever invented. A profitable and respectable business can easily be established. For particulars, address J. P. MARSH & CO., 15 S. Canal street, Chicago, Proprietors. 299
OFFICE PENNA. REFORM SCHOOL, Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 17, 1876.
WANTED—FARMER AND GARDENER to take charge of the Farm and Gardening industries of the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza Station, Chartiers Valley Railroad, Washington county, Pa. For further information apply in person or by letter, at this office before February 1, 1876.
By order of Committee on Farm.
283 ALEX. D. ROSS, Clerk.

TO LET.
TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH GOOD BOARDING, at No. 148 THIRD AVENUE.
TO LET—THE FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 21 Smithfield street, from the first of April next. Inquire as above a19
TO LET—LARGE, COMMODIOUS AND well furnished ROOMS, with or without Board, at No. 26 Anderson street, Allegheny.
TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.
TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. z95
TO LET—CORNER OF SIXTH AVENUE and Smithfield street, the room now occupied as a jewelry store. Inquire of J. M. MURTLAND, 112 Smithfield street. a7
TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 45 Third Avenue. All modern improvements. Wash House and Drying Room. Enquire at No. 82 MARKET STREET. a1 B. OPPENHEIMER.
TO-LET—NO. 141 SMITHFIELD STREET, the four-story brick building, 24x60, now occupied by G. J. Young & Sons as picture store and shoe case factory. Inquire of A. STEINMEYER, 139 Smithfield street.
TO-LET—WOOD STREET WAREHOUSE—That 3-story brick warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, next door People's National Bank, now occupied by John P. Dean as a hardware store, to rent from April 1. Apply to MELLOR & HOENE, 79 Fifth avenue. z85
TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 62 Penn street, and a two story brick dwelling, No. 18 Second avenue; range, hot water and gas in both houses. Will be rented low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN A. WARDEN, office of Warden & Oxnard, Duquesne Way. a14
TO LET—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from the head of Federal street. Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny City. a5
TO-LET—2 NEW DWELLING HOUSES now building, and which will be ready for occupancy about March 1, situated on Penna. avenue, Allegheny, a few doors from Bidwell street, on line of street cars, containing 9 rooms, bath room, finished attic, wash-house. Each lot 24 by 137. Apply to MELLOR & HOENE, 79 Fifth avenue. z84
TO LET
The "Hare Hotel Property."
The Hotel property known as "Hare's Hotel," on Liberty street, fronting Fifth avenue, together with the large brick stable, 45 by 115 feet fronting on Penn avenue, with yard 45 feet by 125 feet through to Liberty street. This property is favorably situated and commands a large city and country patronage, convenient for the traveling public. Possession given first of April. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works. z80
TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF seven Rooms, with twelve acres of ground, stable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.
ALSO,
To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of S. LOGAN,
53 Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets.
TO LET—The executors of the estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent, at low rates, viz.:
1st. The LARGE BRICK MANSION, containing ten rooms—also, a brick Stable.
Situated at the head of Buena Vista street, on the Perrysville Plank Road, in Second ward, Allegheny—being in CITY, and yet having the pure air of the COUNTRY.
2d. The HANDSOME FRAME RESIDENCE, ...aining eight rooms, wash room and bath room, ...; also, stable, situated same as the ... ...ire of ...IVER McCLINTOCK & CO., Carpet Store, 33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.
FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.
FOR SALE—DWELLING—THE 3-story brick dwelling, with 3-story back building, occupied by the subscriber, No. 248 Penn avenue, one door below Eighth street. The house contains modern improvements, in good condition, and occupies a very prominent location. Price and terms reasonable. Inquire at Union National Bank of J. B. McCUNE. z97
FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—A FARM on the line of P. R. R., containing 150 Acres, or one-half if desired, situated in Westmoreland county, Pa., ten minutes' walk of station. Good improvements—Stone House of 9 Rooms; large frame barn, corn crib, wagon shed and pig pens; large orchard, two wells and spring at house, soft water. Will sell with privilege of Milk Dairy, now doing a good cash business. Will sell low and on easy terms on account of other business. For information call on or address E. J. KEENAN, Greensburg, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD........Managers.
SATURDAY, Jan. 20, last 2 performances of
JOHN M'CULLOUGH.
MATINEE,
LADY OF LYONS.
EVENING,
MACBETH.
Monday—MAGGIE MITCHELL.
TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS........Manager.
NEW COMPANY! NEW COMPANY.
The Great Phenominal Artists, the Girards, the Dupont Brothers, M'lle Zittella, Nell West, Eloise Allen, Minnie Seaman, Kitty Rowell, &c. Over 50 talented artistes. Female Minstrels. Living Statues. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
LIBRARY HALL.
EX-PRIEST
FATHER GERDEMAN,
Of Philadelphia, will Lecture at Library Hall,
On Monday Evening, Jan. 24th.
SUBJECT:
"The Romish Church of To-day."
Admission 50 cents. No reserved seats. Tickets can be had at the Box Office, Library Hall, on Monday. Office open at 10 A. M.
ART EXHIBITION—ADMISSION FREE.
The School of Design Exhibition
will open to the public on MONDAY, January 24, at 10 o'clock, and remain open daily all week from 10 till 5 o'clock.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.
z8

LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of John A. Risbel and James Sheers, Bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John A. Risbel and James Sheers, of the County of Armstrong, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of James Sheers, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 13 Church avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., in said District, on the 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal for said District.
a3

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 17, 1876. In the matter of Geo. W. Ahl and John C. McClintock, partners, Debtor. No. 2590 in Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. To the Creditors of said Debtor. Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of said George W. Ahl and John C. McClintock, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 13 Church avenue, in the City of Allegheny, on MONDAY, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Geo. W. Ahl and John C. McClintock, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.
N. W. SHAFER, Register in Bankruptcy.
z90

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Daniel W. Evans, Debtor. No. 2,591. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said Daniel W. Evans, Debtor, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Daniel W. Evans, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.
SAMUEL HARPER, Register in Bankruptcy.
18

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act to repeal an act entitled an act to prohibit the issuing of licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in the Second District of Wilkins township and Patton township, Allegheny county, and elsewhere, approved the 9th day of April, 1870, so far as said act relates to the Second District of Wilkins township and Patton township.
HENRY MEYER, H. W. HORBACH, Second District, Wilkins township.
W. SNYDER, A. WARNER, Patton township.
x49-8

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Emmel, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
LEWIS McMULLEN, No. 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Assignee.
45;8

AUCTION SALES.
PITTSBURGH, PA., January, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXPOSE at Public Sale, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 22d, 1876,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, the following property, viz.: The HOUSE AND LOT, one door from 6th avenue on Smithfield street, now occupied by Dr. S. Smith, having a front of 20 feet on Smithfield street, extending back 60 feet to an alley. Also, LOT on corner of Hazel and Scott streets, fronting 24 feet on Scott street and 100 feet on Hazel street, on which are 3 brick and 1 frame tenements.
TERMS—One-third cash and balance in one and two years, with interest.
GRAHAM SCOTT, A. B. YOUNG, Executors.
z71

VIENNA
Glycerine Soap
25 Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sarg's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all direct Importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. & Fourth Ave.

Pennsylvania Female College,
PITTSBURGH (EAST END).
Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.
The SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.
The course of study is complete in each department. The training thorough. The government that of a Christian Home.
Applications for catalogues or entrance to be made to the President.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
FLOWERS of the finest quality, for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Bird Cages, Fern Cases, Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing, Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves, Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses, Immortelles, Bird Seed, Bird's Nests, &c., &c., &c.
Floral Decorations a Specialty.
Estimates furnished when requested.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).

HEADACHE.
It is an established fact that the EXTRACT OF CRANBERRIES AND HEMP, combined by Dr. J. P. MILLER, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of Dyspeptic, Nervous or Sick Headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills; 50 cts. a box. Sent by mail. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COLORED PERSON, NAME UNKNOWN, who left a Wagon at J. Boyd's Blacksmith Shop, March 26, 1874, for repairs, will come forward and pay charges, or it will be sold according to law.
JOHN BOYD.
z91

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.—Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y.